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ABSTRACT

This report details the status of the world's children, focusing on the issue of child labor and its impact on the well being of the world's children. Section 1 of the report discusses the Convention on the Rights of the Child and international recognition that children require special attention and that they should have the same spectrum of rights as adults. Section 2 considers hazardous and exploitative child labor, including myths about child labor, definitions of child labor, its origins, types of child labor, and key initiatives to prevent child labor. Specific actions recommended are: (1) immediate elimination of hazardous and exploitative child labor; (2) provision of free and compulsory education; (3) wider legal protection; (4) birth registration of all children; (5) data collection and monitoring of child labor; and (6) codes of conduct and procurement policies. Section 3 provides statistical tables on child mortality, immunization, maternal mortality, malnutrition, and school enrollment that chart each nation's progress towards achieving the goals for children set at the 1990 World Summit for Children. (KDFB)

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ED 407 109

THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN 1997

SUMMARY

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THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN 1997

SUMMARY

"Hazardous child labour is a betrayal of every child's rights as a human being and is an offence against our civilization."

— The State of the World's Children 1997

IN *THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN 1997*, UNICEF's Executive Director, Carol Bellamy, stresses the progress the world has made in protecting children and ensuring their rights. But she also highlights exploitative child labour as one of the worst abuses of those rights and confronts the myth that such practices have been eliminated from the industrialized world.

The report is in three chapters. Chapter I, 'The Convention on the Rights of the Child: A new era for children', explains the profound shift in the world's thinking about children and their rights that has taken place in the past 50 years and is embodied in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Convention — now the most widely ratified human rights agreement in history — legally obligates ratifying countries to protect children's rights and to ensure that children's best interests are taken into account when actions are undertaken for them.

One of those rights is protection from exploitative or hazardous labour, and the main chapter of the report explores the issue of child labour in all its complexity. Chapter II, 'Children at risk: Ending hazardous and exploitative child labour', surveys the extent of the problem worldwide, while exposing four of the commonly held myths about child labour. It proposes key actions that can be taken to eliminate hazardous child labour, including provision of free and compulsory primary education, implementation and enforcement of legislation, empowerment of the poor, mobilization of society and adoption of corporate codes of conduct.

Chapter III presents statistical tables of health, nutrition, demographic, economic and other indicators — including child mortality rates, immunization levels, school enrolment and safe water access — providing a detailed profile of children's lives around the world.

I. The Convention on the Rights of the Child

The world's approach to children has changed dramatically. When UNICEF was created 50 years ago — on 11 December 1946, in the aftermath of the most devastat-

ing war in history — it was out of concern that children would not be adequately protected in the overall relief effort under way in Europe. The international recognition that children required special attention was revolutionary at the time. At the end of the postwar reconstruction period, newly independent developing countries demanded that children's growing minds and bodies be given specific consideration, and UNICEF's relief mandate was enlarged to include child survival and development.

Now, the international approach to children has changed dramatically once again. The idea that children have special needs has given way to the conviction that children have rights, the same full spectrum of rights as adults: civil and political, social, cultural and economic.

This belief was expressed as the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which entered into international law on 2 September 1990, nine months after its adoption by the United Nations General Assembly. The Convention has since been ratified by all countries except the Cook Islands, Oman, Somalia, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates and the United States, making it the most widely ratified human rights convention in history. Ninety-six per cent of the world's children live in States that have ratified the Convention and these countries are legally obligated to protect children's rights.

This profound change is already beginning to have an impact. New laws have been passed and existing laws amended in numerous countries to conform to the Convention. In two striking examples of countries inspired by the Convention, Sierra Leone has demobilized child soldiers, and in Rwanda, children held in adult detention centres for alleged war offences are being moved to special juvenile institutions, with UNICEF's assistance. Major initiatives such as the World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, held in Stockholm in August 1996, and the International Conference on Child Labour, scheduled for October 1997 in Oslo, derive their impetus from the Convention.

UNICEF itself is at a turning-point. In its 50th year, the organization has adopted a mission statement that makes the Convention its guiding force. It will continue to work to alleviate the worst aspects of poverty for the world's children — as more than 12.5 million children under five in developing countries continue to die each year, 9 million of them from causes for which inexpensive solutions have been routinely applied in the industrialized world for half a century. UNICEF will specifically pursue the year 2000 goals established at the World Summit for Children in 1990. Action towards achieving these goals has already saved the lives of millions of children.

By expressing and protecting all the rights of children, the Convention throws a clear shaft of light on paths that extend beyond the year 2000. Some of these involve protecting children and youth in conflict with the criminal justice system. Others aim to ensure the development of the young child, to support families, to end the use of land-mines and to try to bring about a more equitable distribution of resources.

The most vulnerable children in all societies, rich and poor, must have first call on resources and efforts. The attempt to touch their lives will be complex and will require a sustained attack on the root causes of poverty and underdevelopment. In a world where technology and knowledge are available and easy to share, and per capita income has tripled in the past quarter of a century, there can be no excuses: the rights of all children, including those who are most disadvantaged, can be guaranteed.

Good intentions will now have to be matched with political will. Redirecting just one quarter of the developing world's military expenditure, for example, could provide enough additional resources to reach most of the goals for the year 2000. A similar shift in the targeting of development aid to basic social services — using 20 per cent of official development assistance — could generate much of the rest.

This kind of shift in the way the world uses its resources is no longer an appeal to the charity of those with the power and the purse-strings, but a matter of rights and obligations. Yet the new era in child rights will still need underpinning by popular pressure.

For the past 15 years, *The State of the World's Children* report has mobilized public and political support for child survival and development. Unfortunately, the need for passionate advocacy on behalf of the world's children has not diminished, even now, half a century after the need for UNICEF was internationally acknowledged. As Philip Alston, a leading child rights lawyer and activist, states: "In the final analysis, appropriate policies will be adopted... only in response to widespread and insistent public outrage."

II. Ending hazardous and exploitative child labour

In Malaysia, children work up to 17-hour days on rubber plantations, exposed to insect and snake bites. In the United Republic of Tanzania, they pick coffee, inhaling pesticides. In Portugal, children as young as 12 are subject to the heavy labour and myriad dangers of the construction industry.

Almost all of the rights enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child are contravened by these kinds of exploitative labour. It can never be in the best interests of a child to be exploited or to perform heavy and dangerous forms of work. No child should labour in hazardous and exploitative conditions, just as no child should die of preventable illnesses.

Four myths about child labour

The recent surge of interest in child labour has too often been based upon four key myths that it is vital to confront.

The first is that child labour is uniquely a problem of the developing world. But in fact, children routinely work in all industrialized countries, and hazardous forms of child labour can be found in many countries. In the United States, for example, children are employed in agriculture, a high proportion of them from immigrant or ethnic-minority families. A 1990 survey of Mexican-American children working in the farms of New York state showed that almost half had worked in fields still wet with pesticides and over a third had themselves been sprayed.

The second myth is that child labour will never be eliminated until poverty disappears. But hazardous child labour can and must be eliminated independently of poverty reduction. The climate is already changing. At the highest level, governments have begun to move on the issue, realizing that they have to make good the commitments they assumed in ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child. At the local level, activists and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are exploring creative ways to remove children from dangerous work situations and provide alternatives for them.

The third myth is that most child labourers are at work in the sweatshops of industries exporting cheap goods to the stores of the rich world. Soccer balls made by children in Pakistan for use by children in industrialized countries may provide a compelling symbol, but in fact, only a very small proportion of all child workers are employed in export industries — probably less than 5 per cent. Most of the world's child labourers actually are to be found in the informal sector — selling on the street, at work in agriculture or hidden away in houses — far from the reach of official labour inspectors and from media scrutiny.

Myth four is that the only way to make headway against child labour is for consumers and governments to apply pressure through sanctions and boycotts. While international commitment and pressure are important, boycotts and other sweeping measures can only affect export sectors, which are relatively small exploiters of child labour. Such measures are also blunt instruments with long-term consequences that can actually harm rather than help the children involved. UNICEF advocates a comprehensive strategy against hazardous child labour that supports and develops local initiatives and provides alternatives — notably compulsory primary education of high quality — for liberated children.

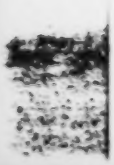
What is child labour?

The term 'child labour' embraces a complex reality. Children's work needs to be seen as happening along a continuum, with destructive or exploitative work at one end and beneficial work — promoting or enhancing children's development without interfering with their schooling, recreation and rest — at the other. And between these two poles are vast areas of work that need not negatively affect a child's development.

To treat all work by children as equally unacceptable is to confuse and trivialize the issue — making it much more difficult to end the abuses of child labour. This is why it is important to distinguish between work that is beneficial and work that is intolerable — and to recognize that much child work falls into the grey area between these two extremes.

UNICEF believes that child labour is exploitative if it involves:

- full-time work at too early an age;
- too many hours spent working;
- work that exerts undue physical, social or psychological stress;
- work and life on the streets in bad conditions;
- inadequate pay;
- too much responsibility;
- work that hampers access to education;
- work that undermines children's dignity and self-



esteem, such as slavery or bonded labour and sexual exploitation;
- work that is detrimental to full social and psychological development.

Among the aspects of a child's development that can be endangered by work are:
- physical development — including overall health, coordination, strength, vision and hearing;
- cognitive development — including literacy, numeracy and the acquisition of knowledge necessary to normal life;
- emotional development — including adequate self-esteem, family attachment, feelings of love and acceptance;
- social and moral development — including a sense of group identity, the ability to cooperate with others and the capacity to distinguish right from wrong.

How many children work?

Nobody knows for sure. Many countries simply do not keep statistics on child labour — on the grounds that something that is not supposed to exist should not be included in official data. But even those countries that do try to assess the numbers of children working are faced with a difficult task because so much child labour is 'invisible' — taking place in the informal sector, in domestic service, in the home and in the fields. These problems of measurement mean that estimates of child labour can differ greatly. All that is clear is that the number of child workers worldwide runs into the hundreds of millions.

The global picture has to be painted in broader strokes. The vast majority of all child labourers live in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Half of them can be found in Asia alone, although their proportion may be declining in South-East Asia as per capita income increases, basic education spreads and family size decreases. In Africa, one child in three is at work, and in Latin America, one child in five works. In both these regions, only a tiny proportion of child workers are involved in the formal sector and the vast majority of work is for their families, in homes, in the fields or on the streets. A substantial increase in child labour has occurred in Central and Eastern European countries as a result of the abrupt switch from centrally planned to market economies. Meanwhile, the growth of the service sector and the quest for a more flexible workforce in industrialized countries, such as the United Kingdom and the United States, have contributed to an expansion of child labour.

Reliable data based on internationally agreed-upon definitions are needed on this issue if solutions are to be effective.

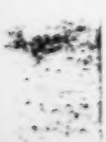
The roots of child labour

Children are pushed into work that is often damaging to their development by three key factors: the exploitation of poverty, the absence of relevant education and the restrictions of tradition.

Poverty drives children into hazardous labour. Yet if employers were not prepared to exploit children there would be no child labour. The parents of child labourers are often unemployed or underemployed, desperate for secure employment and income. Yet it is their children — more powerless and paid less — who are offered the jobs. In other words, children are employed because they are easier to exploit.

The pool of poor children that can be exploited in this way has increased because of international economic developments over the last decade and a half. Structural adjustment programmes imposed on the economies of developing countries by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) have meant cuts in social spending that have hit the poor disproportionately. In Zimbabwe, reports of both the Government and the International Labour Organization (ILO) have linked the explosion of child labour directly to the impact of the country's structural adjustment programme. National policies and priorities also contribute to the problem. Cuts in social spending have hit education — the alternative to child labour — particularly hard. In the countries experiencing economic hardship in the last decade, per capita spending on education has declined significantly. In all regions, spending per student for higher education fell during the 1980s, and in Africa and Latin America, spending per pupil also fell for primary education.

Education is underfunded and in decline. But the school system in most developing countries is blighted by more than just a lack of resources. It is too often rigid and uninspiring in approach, with a curriculum that is irrelevant to and remote from children's lives. As a result, keeping children in school is proving to be even more difficult than enrolling them in the first place: 30 per cent of children in developing countries who enrol in primary school do not complete it, and this figure rises to 60 per cent in some countries. Thus education has become part of the problem. It has to be reborn as part of the solution.



Tradition and entrenched social patterns also play a part in propelling children into hazardous labour. The harder and more hazardous jobs become, the more likely they are to be considered the province of the poor and disadvantaged, the lower classes and ethnic minorities. In northern Europe, for example, child labourers are likely to be African or Turkish; in Argentina, many are Bolivian or Paraguayan; in Thailand, many are from Myanmar. An increasingly consumer-oriented culture, spurring the desire and expectation for consumer goods, can also lead children into work and away from school.

Respect for diverse cultures should not deflect us from using all the means at our disposal to make every society, every economy, every corporation regard the exploitation of children as unthinkable.

The shapes of child labour

The many manifestations of child labour can be broken down into seven main types, none of which is unique to any one region of the world. These are: domestic service, forced and bonded labour, commercial sexual exploitation, industrial and plantation work, street work, work for the family and girls' work.

The most vulnerable and exploited children of all — as well as the most difficult to protect — may well be those in **domestic service.** They are often poorly paid or not paid at all; their terms and conditions are entirely at the whim of their employers and take no account of their legal rights; and they are deprived of schooling, play and social activity, not to mention emotional support from friends and family. What is more, they are vulnerable to physical and sexual abuse.

The isolation of children in domestic service also makes it difficult to establish reliable estimates of their numbers around the world. But some idea of the scale of the problem can be gleaned from local surveys. A survey of middle-income households in Colombo (Sri Lanka), for instance, showed that one in three had a child under 14 years of age as a domestic servant. Another of domestic servants in Uruguay found that 34 per cent had begun working before they were 14.

Bonded child labour occurs mainly, though not exclusively, in South Asia, where children, often only eight or nine years old, are pledged by their parents to factory owners or their agents in exchange for very small loans. Their lifelong servitude never succeeds in even reducing the debt.

In India, this type of transaction is widespread in industries such as *bindi* (cigarette) rolling, carpet-making, matchstick-making, slate and silk. The most notorious of these is the carpet industry of Mirzapur-Bhadohi-Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh state. A recent study of these children describes how they are often "kept in captivity, tortured and made to work for 20 hours a day without a break. Little children are made to crouch on their toes, from dawn to dusk every day, severely stunting their growth during formative years."

The underground nature of the multibillion-dollar illegal industry in the **commercial sexual exploitation** of children makes it difficult to gather reliable data. But NGOs in the field estimate that each year at least 1 million girls worldwide are lured or forced into this form of hazardous work, which can often verge on slavery. Boys are also often exploited.

The physical and psychosocial damage inflicted by commercial sexual exploitation makes it one of the most hazardous forms of child labour. Children involved have to confront serious health risks every day, including respiratory diseases, HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases, unwanted pregnancies and drug addiction.

No social sector can escape responsibility. Families, entrusted with the care, nurture and development of children, may be complicit in allowing their sexual exploitation, and research has consistently indicated that child abuse and incest are common precursors of the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Then, in addition to the people who actually buy sex, there are the traffickers, agents and intermediaries who profit from the sale of children. There are the professional criminals and syndicates that run brothels. There are the entrepreneurs who organize sex tours. And there are all the people, including corrupt or apathetic officials, who look the other way.

After decades of what has amounted to a cross-cultural conspiracy of silence, the World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children put the issue on the world's agenda for the first time. The Agenda for Action agreed upon by participants will guide governments in developing programmes to address the problem.

All over the world, children are to be found doing **industrial or plantation labour** in hazardous conditions. The physical risks to these children — from dangerous chemicals or from faulty machinery, for example — are often more evident than the hazards to

their emotional and social development, which are nonetheless profound.

The industries involving children come in all shapes and sizes, from the leather industry in the Naples region of Italy to the brick-making industries of Colombia and Peru, which can involve children as young as eight.

The numbers of children exploited by plantation agriculture across the world may be as great as those involved in industry — and the dangers associated with their work no less appalling. In Brazil's sugar plantations, for example, children cut cane with machetes, at constant risk of mutilation. In some areas, children make up a third of the workforce and are involved in over 40 per cent of work-related accidents. In Nepal, children work on tea estates for wages so low that they often need to work 14 hours a day.

Street work can be cruel and hazardous for children, endangering their physical and psychosocial development and often their lives. Most of these children struggle at legitimate work on the street for their own or their families' survival. They shine shoes, wash and guard cars, carry luggage, hawk flowers and trinkets of every imaginable kind, collect recyclable junk and find a thousand other ingenious ways to make a little money. The vast majority of them return to their homes in shanty towns and squatter settlements each night: these are children *on* the streets, but not *of* them.

The most common kind of child labour is agricultural or domestic **work for the family.** While children can benefit from a reasonable level of participation in household chores and activities and derive a sense of self-worth from their work on behalf of their families, all too often work for the family demands far too much of them. It may require them to work excessively long hours that keep them from school and can take too great a toll on their developing bodies.

Much of the work for the family within the home is done by **girls**. Most of the hazards faced by working boys are also faced by girls. Yet girls have extra problems of their own to face: from the sexual pressures of employers to exclusion from education. According to ILO, 56 per cent of the 10- to 14-year-olds currently estimated to be working in the developing world are boys. Yet if we were able to measure the numbers of girls doing unregistered work as domestic servants, or work at home that liberates other family members to take up paid employment, the figures would show more female child labourers than male. Girls also work longer hours on average than boys. This is especially true of girls who carry a double workload — who hold down a job outside the home but must still fulfil their domestic duties on their return.

Taking action

Five key initiatives form part of a comprehensive strategy against hazardous child labour: promoting and enhancing education; building on national and international legislation and improving enforcement; empowering the poor; mobilizing society; and campaigning for companies to take greater responsibility for their actions and those of their subcontractors.

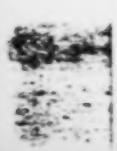
The single most effective way to stem the flow of school age children into abusive forms of employment or work is to extend and improve **education** so that it will attract and retain them. There are now 140 million children aged between 6 and 11 not attending school — 23 per cent of primary school age children in developing countries — and perhaps an equal number who drop out of school early.

Many of these children work, often in jobs that are disabling and dangerous. Millions more are trying hard to balance the demands of work and schooling — and this juggling act is a particular problem for girls.

Primary education must be made universal and compulsory. Good schools need to be created all over the world, with programmes that will attract children to school and reduce drop-out rates. There are innovative programmes already in action all over the world that could serve as models, including the non-formal schools of the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) and the Escuela Nueva network of village schools in Colombia.

Education systems must teach useful skills that are relevant to children and their parents; be more flexible, adapting to children's circumstances; get girls into school; raise the quality and status of teachers; and cut the family's school bill, removing the costs of books, supplies, uniforms, transportation and other expenses that impact disproportionately on the poor.

Basic education can be afforded if it is made a priority, as the Convention on the Rights of the Child demands that it must be. This is a question not of scant resources but of political choice. It would cost an estimated $6 billion a year, on top of what is already spent, to put every child in school by the year 2000. That may seem an enormous sum. Yet it is less



than 1 per cent of what the world spends every year on weapons.

Legislation has a vital role to play in combating hazardous child labour. Laws and their enforcement will not defeat hazardous child labour on their own — but the job will also never be done without them.

A country's legal code makes an important statement about what society considers to be acceptable behaviour. UNICEF believes that all countries should establish a coherent set of child labour laws both as a statement of intent and as a springboard for their wider efforts. Governments should also extend the scope of their legislation to include the informal sector, which accounts for the vast majority of child labourers. Child labour legislation can also be a means of educating people and promoting debate on the issue — it has been used in this educative way to combat child labour in Brazil.

Another vital means of preventing hazardous child labour is **empowering poor families** and providing them with economic alternatives to child labour. In India, for example, children are given up into bonded labour because their parents have incurred a debt that they are unable to repay by any other means. One way to prevent this modern form of child slavery is therefore to give alternatives to poor families in urgent need.

Group credit schemes, one means of doing this, are already proving highly successful in many areas of the developing world. The Grameen Bank in Bangladesh, for example, has achieved widespread international recognition for its success in providing credit to people — particularly women — who would never receive it from mainstream financial institutions.

Governments have the primary responsibility for tackling the child labour problem. But **mobilizing society** provides the best guarantee that a government will take its responsibilities seriously.

This is effectively what happened in the Philippines, where activism by NGOs and church or community groups provoked an enthusiastic response from the Government. This kind of mobilization is paying dividends all over the world: from the South Asian coalition that raids work sites and frees child labourers, to the Kenyan employers' association that has launched a plan of action against child labour, to Sri Lanka's multimedia campaign against the exploitation of child workers, to the West African working children who recently held their second campaigning conference in Mali.

Trade unions and religious, consumer, environmental and human rights groups are campaigning for transnational corporations to assume greater **corporate responsibility** and adopt codes of conduct. These codes would guide the corporations' operations in developing countries and would include prohibitions against hazardous child labour by them, their local contractors and their subcontractors. Some corporations have indeed adopted such codes.

The challenge now is to extend this notion of corporate responsibility for child labour to national companies. The Abrinq Foundation for the Rights of Children in Brazil is one organization — itself financed by the private sector — that is already hard at work on this. Through its child-friendly company programme, it calls positive attention to Brazilian businesses that do not employ children and that support child development activities.

However, while action by all sectors of society is needed, it is governments that have already committed themselves to the goal of eliminating hazardous child labour by ratifying the Convention on the Rights of the Child. They must now ensure that their commitments are made good.

Ending child labour: The next steps

Hazardous and exploitative child labour violates child rights as enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Immediate action to eliminate such labour must be guided by the best interests of the child. Concern for the well-being of families whose survival may depend upon the earnings of their children must include efforts to expand job opportunities for adults.

Since the causes of child labour are complex and include poverty, economic exploitation, social values and cultural circumstances, solutions must be comprehensive and must involve the widest possible range of partners in each society.

Some specific actions that are urgently needed are as follows:

1. ***Immediate elimination of hazardous and exploitative child labour***
   Hazardous and exploitative forms of child labour, including bonded labour, commercial sexual exploitation and work that hampers the child's physical, social, cognitive, emotional or moral development, must not be tolerated, and governments must take immediate steps to end them.

2. ***Provision of free and compulsory education***
Governments must fulfil their responsibility to make relevant primary education free and compulsory for all children (article 28 of the Convention) and ensure that all children attend primary school on a full-time basis until completion. Governments must budget the necessary resources for this purpose, with donors ensuring adequate resources from existing development aid budgets.

3. ***Wider legal protection***
Laws on child labour and education should be consistent in purpose and implemented in a mutually supportive way. National child labour laws must accord with both the spirit and letter of the Convention and with relevant ILO conventions. Such legislation must encompass the vast majority of child work in the informal sector of the economy, including work on the streets and farms, domestic work or work within the child's own household.

4. ***Birth registration of all children***
All children should be registered at birth (article 7 of the Convention). Registration is essential to permit the exercise of the child's rights, such as access to education, health care and other services, as well as to provide employers and labour inspectors with evidence of every child's age.

5. ***Data collection and monitoring***
Data on child labour are scarce. National and international systems must be put in place to gather and analyse globally comparable data on child labour, if the problem is to be addressed effectively. Special attention must be paid to the forgotten or "invisible" areas of child labour, such as within the home, on the family farm or in domestic service. Monitoring by communities themselves is important, and working children should actively participate in assessing their situations and in proposing ways to improve their conditions.

6. ***Codes of conduct and procurement policies***
National and international corporations are urged to adopt codes of conduct guaranteeing that neither they nor their subcontractors will employ children in conditions that violate their rights. Procurement policies must be developed to take into account the best interests of the child and include measures to protect those interests. UNICEF reaffirms its commitment to its own procurement policy, through which it undertakes not to buy from any supplier that exploits children.

Statistical tables

Economic and social statistics on the nations of the world, with particular reference to children's well-being.

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General note on the data

The data provided in these tables are accompanied by definitions, sources, and explanations of symbols. Tables derived from so many sources — 13 major sources are listed in the explanatory material — will inevitably cover a wide range of data quality. Official government data received by the responsible United Nations agency have been used whenever possible. In the many cases where there are no reliable official figures, estimates made by the responsible United Nations agency have been used. Where such internationally standardized estimates do not exist, the tables draw on other sources, particularly data received from the appropriate UNICEF field office. Where possible, only comprehensive or representative national data have been used.

Data quality is likely to be adversely affected for countries that have recently suffered from man-made or natural disasters. This is particularly so where basic country infrastructure has been fragmented or major population movements have occurred.

Data for life expectancy, crude birth and death rates, infant mortality rates, etc. are part of the regular work on estimates and projections undertaken by the United Nations Population Division. These and other internationally produced estimates are revised periodically, which explains why some of the data will differ from those found in earlier UNICEF publications.

The statistical tables in the present report include a substantial amount of new data, particularly for ORT use and maternal mortality. In addition, a new indicator, the percentage of households consuming iodized salt, has been included in table 2.

The ORT data reflect UNICEF and WHO support for the development of timely, reliable national estimates. While there are still many data gaps, ORT figures are reported for countries covering almost 90% of the world's under-five population.

The maternal mortality data represent a major first step in deriving more consistent estimates. Data used in past reports lacked consistency, both in adjustments to national data for biases, and for country estimates where no national coverage data were available. The present estimates result from a dual approach by UNICEF and WHO, where national data are adjusted for misclassification and underreporting, and a consistent approach used to predict values for countries lacking reliable national data.

Explanation of symbols

Since the aim of this statistics chapter is to provide a broad picture of the situation of children and women worldwide, detailed data qualifications and footnotes are seen as more appropriate for inclusion elsewhere. Only two symbols are used in the tables:

Data not available.

x Indicates data that refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition, or refer to only part of a country.

Note: Child mortality estimates for individual countries are primarily derived from data reported by the United Nations Population Division. In some cases, these estimates may differ from the latest national figures. In general, data released during approximately the last year are not incorporated in these estimates.

Index to countries

In the following tables, countries are ranked in descending order of their estimated 1995 under-five mortality rate. The reference numbers indicating that rank are given in the alphabetical list of countries below.

Afghanistan	5
Albania	76
Algeria	62
Angola	2
Argentina	95
Armenia	90
Australia	135
Austria	140
Azerbaijan	70
Bangladesh	38
Belarus	106
Belgium	127
Benin	31
Bhutan	17
Bolivia	47
Bosnia and Herzegovina	113
Botswana	68
Brazil	63
Bulgaria	108
Burkina Faso	23
Burundi	20
Cambodia	21
Cameroon	46
Canada	139
Central African Rep.	22
Chad	27
Chile	117
China	72
Colombia	83
Congo	45
Costa Rica	115
Côte d'Ivoire	28
Croatia	118
Cuba	124
Czech Rep.	126
Denmark	145
Dominican Rep.	75
Ecuador	77
Egypt	69
El Salvador	78
Eritrea	13
Estonia	104
Ethiopia	14
Finland	149
France	131
Gabon	30
Gambia	42
Georgia	96
Germany	144
Ghana	35
Greece	128
Guatemala	58
Guinea	7
Guinea-Bissau	6
Haiti	37
Honduras	81
Hong Kong*	147
Hungary	119
India	39
Indonesia	53
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	79
Iraq	57
Ireland	143
Israel	132
Italy	136
Jamaica	121
Japan	146
Jordan	98
Kazakstan	73
Kenya	49
Korea, Dem. Peo. Rep.	92
Korea, Rep. of	130
Kuwait	120
Kyrgyzstan	66
Lao Peo. Dem. Rep.	34
Latvia	97
Lebanon	80
Lesotho	26
Liberia	9
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	60
Lithuania	109
Madagascar	24
Malawi	8
Malaysia	122
Mali	11
Mauritania	15
Mauritius	103
Mexico	88
Moldova	85
Mongolia	55
Morocco	54
Mozambique	4
Myanmar	29
Namibia	52
Nepal	41
Netherlands	137
New Zealand	133
Nicaragua	64
Niger	1
Nigeria	16
Norway	138
Oman	99
Pakistan	33
Panama	107
Papua New Guinea	48
Paraguay	86
Peru	65
Philippines	67
Poland	114
Portugal	123
Romania	94
Russian Federation	93
Rwanda	32
Saudi Arabia	87
Senegal	43
Sierra Leone	3
Singapore	148
Slovakia	116
Slovenia	134
Somalia	10
South Africa	59
Spain	129
Sri Lanka	110
Sudan	40
Sweden	150
Switzerland	142
Syrian Arab Rep.	84
Tajikistan	51
Tanzania , U. Rep. of	25
TFYR Macedonia	91
Thailand	89
Togo	36
Trinidad and Tobago	112
Tunisia	82
Turkey	71
Turkmenistan	50
Uganda	18
Ukraine	100
United Arab Emirates	111
United Kingdom	141
United States	125
Uruguay	105
Uzbekistan	61
Venezuela	101
Viet Nam	74
Yemen	44
Yugoslavia	102
Zaire	19
Zambia	12
Zimbabwe	56

* *colony*

Table 1: Basic indicators

		Under-5 mortality rate		Infant mortality rate (under 1)		Total population (millions)	Annual no. of births (thousands)	Annual no. of under-5 deaths (thousands)	GNP per capita (US$)	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Total adult literacy rate	Primary school enrolment ratio (gross)	% share of household income 1990-94	
		1960	1995	1960	1995	1995	1995	1995	1994	1995	1995	1990-95	lowest 40%	highest 20%
1	Niger	320	**320**	191	191	9.2	472	151	230	48	14	29	19	44
2	Angola	345	**292**	208	172	11.1	555	162	700x	48	42x	68		
3	Sierra Leone	385	**284**	219	164	4.5	216	61	160	40	31	51		
4	Mozambique	331	**275**	190	156	16.0	711	196	90	47	40	60		
5	Afghanistan	360	**257**	215	165	20.1	1041	268	280x	45	32	31		
6	Guinea-Bissau	336	**227**	200	134	1.1	45	10	240	45	55	60x	9	59
7	Guinea	337	**219**	203	128	6.7	331	73	520	46	36	46	11	50
8	Malawi	365	**219**	206	138	11.1	540	118	170	45	56	80		
9	Liberia	288	**216**	192	144	3.0	140	30	450x	56	38	35x		
10	Somalia	294	**211**	175	125	9.3	461	97	120x	48	24x	11x		
11	Mali	400	**210**	233	117	10.8	532	112	250	47	31	31		
12	Zambia	220	**203**	135	114	9.5	409	83	350	48	78	92	12	50
13	Eritrea	294	**195**	176	114	3.5	147	29	100x	52		47		
14	Ethiopia	294	**195**	176	114	55.1	2597	506	100	49	36	23	21	41
15	Mauritania	321	**195**	191	112	2.3	89	17	480	53	38	69	14x	47x
16	Nigeria	204	**191**	122	114	111.7	4915	939	280	51	57	93	13	49
17	Bhutan	324	**189**	203	122	1.6	64	12	400	52	42	25x		
18	Uganda	218	**185**	128	111	21.3	1071	198	190	44	62	67	17	48
19	Zaire	285	**185**	167	113	43.9	2035	377	220x	52	77	65		
20	Burundi	255	**176**	151	106	6.4	283	50	160	51	35	69		
21	Cambodia	217	**174**	148	110	10.3	414	72	200x	53	35x			
22	Central African Rep.	294	**165**	174	100	3.3	135	22	370	50	50	71x		
23	Burkina Faso	318	**164**	183	88	10.3	471	77	300	47	19	38		
24	Madagascar	364	**164**	219	100	14.8	628	103	200	58	80x	73	16	50
25	Tanzania, U Rep of	249	**160**	147	100	29.7	1252	200	140	52	68	70	18	45
26	Lesotho	204	**154**	138	105	2.1	74	11	720	62	71	88	3x	60x
27	Chad	325	**152**	195	94	6.4	273	42	180	49	48	59		
28	Côte d'Ivoire	300	**150**	195	90	14.3	697	105	610	50	40	69	18x	44x
29	Myanmar	237	**150**	158	105	46.5	1468	220	220x	59	83	105		
30	Gabon	287	**148**	171	89	1.3	51	8	3880	55	63			
31	Benin	310	**142**	184	85	5.4	257	37	370	48	37	66		
32	Rwanda	191	**139**	115	80	8.0	346	48	80	47	61	77	23x	39x
33	Pakistan	221	**137**	137	95	140.5	5513	755	430	63	38	44	21	40
34	Lao Peo. Dem. Rep.	233	**134**	155	91	4.9	211	28	320	52	57	107	23	40
35	Ghana	213	**130**	126	76	17.5	708	92	410	57	65	76	20	42
36	Togo	264	**128**	155	80	4.1	180	23	320	56	52	102		
37	Haiti	260	**124**	170	71	7.2	250	31	230	56	45	56		
38	Bangladesh	247	**115**	151	85	120.4	4149	477	220	57	38	79	23	38
39	India	236	**115**	144	76	935.7	26106	3002	320	62	52	102	21	43
40	Sudan	232	**115**	170	69	28.1	1099	126	480x	54	46	52		
41	Nepal	290	**114**	190	81	21.9	633	95	200	55	28	109	22x	40x
42	Gambia	375	**110**	213	80	1.1	47	5	330	46	29	67	...	59
43	Senegal	303	**110**	174	70	8.3	350	39	600	50	33	55		
44	Yemen	340	**110**	230	76	14.5	687	76	280	51	39x	78		
45	Congo	220	**108**	143	81	2.6	113	12	620	51	75			
46	Cameroon	264	**106**	156	86	13.2	532	56	680	57	63	87		
47	Bolivia	252	**105**	152	73	7.4	257	27	770	60	83	95	15	48
48	Papua New Guinea	248	**95**	165	67	4.3	141	13	1240	57	72	74		
49	Kenya	202	**90**	120	61	28.3	1231	111	250	55	78	91	10	62
50	Turkmenistan		**85**		69	4.1	124	11	1230x	66	98x		18	43
51	Tajikistan		**79**		61	6.1	214	17	360	71	98x	89		
52	Namibia	206	**78**	129	61	1.5	56	4	1970	60		136		
53	Indonesia	216	**75**	127	50	197.6	4716	354	880	64	84	114	21	41
54	Morocco	215	**75**	133	61	27.0	740	56	1140	65	44	73	17	46
55	Mongolia	185	**74**	128	57	2.4	64	5	300	65	83	97		
56	Zimbabwe	181	**74**	109	50	11.3	423	31	500	52	85	119	10	62
57	Iraq	171	**71**	117	57	20.4	762	54	1036x	67	58	91		
58	Guatemala	205	**67**	127	49	10.6	400	27	1200	66	56	85	8x	63x
59	South Africa	126	**67**	89	51	41.5	1260	84	3040	64	82	111	9	63
60	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	269	**63**	160	52	5.4	222	14	5310x	64	76	110		
61	Uzbekistan		**62**		50	22.6	680	42	960	70	97x	90		
62	Algeria	243	**61**	148	51	27.9	786	48	1650	68	62	103	18x	46x
63	Brazil	181	**60**	118	44	161.8	3822	229	2970	67	83	111	7x	66x
64	Nicaragua	209	**60**	140	48	4.4	170	10	340	68	66	103	12	55
65	Peru	236	**55**	143	41	23.8	631	35	2110	67	89	119	14	50
66	Kyrgyzstan		**54**		46	4.7	129	7	830	70	97x		10	57
67	Philippines	102	**53**	73	40	67.6	1975	105	950	67	95	111	13x	46x
68	Botswana	170	**52**	117	41	1.5	54	3	2800	66	70	116	11	59
69	Egypt	258	**51**	169	40	62.9	1737	89	720	65	51	97	21	41
70	Azerbaijan		**50**		34	7.6	157	8	500	71	97x	88		
71	Turkey	217	**50**	161	43	61.9	1609	81	2500	66	82	103		
72	China	209	**47**	140	38	1221.5	21726	1021	530	69	82	118	17	44
73	Kazakstan		**47**		40	17.1	323	15	1160	70	98x	86	20	40
74	Viet Nam	219	**45**	147	34	74.5	2195	99	200	66	93	111	19	44
75	Dominican Rep.	152	**44**	104	37	7.6	199	9	1330	70	82	82	12x	56x

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		Under-5 mortality rate		Infant mortality rate (under 1)		Total population (millions)	Annual no. of births (thousands)	Annual no. of under-5 deaths (thousands)	GNP per capita (US$)	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Total adult literacy rate	Primary school enrolment ratio (gross)	% share of household income 1990-94	
		1960	1995	1960	1995	1995	1995	1995	1994	1995	1995	1990-95	lowest 40%	highest 20%
76	Albania	151	**40**	112	34	3.4	79	3	380	72		96		
77	Ecuador	180	**40**	115	31	11.5	309	12	1280	69	90	123	14	53
78	El Salvador	210	**40**	130	34	5.8	189	8	1360	67	72	79		
79	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	233	**40**	145	35	67.3	2261	90	1033x	69	69	105		
80	Lebanon	85	**40**	65	33	3.0	76	3	2150x	69	92	115		
81	Honduras	203	**38**	137	31	5.7	200	8	600	69	73	112	11	57
82	Tunisia	244	**37**	163	30	8.9	215	8	1790	69	67	118	16	46
83	Colombia	132	**36**	82	30	35.1	806	29	1670	70	91	119	11	56
84	Syrian Arab Rep	201	**36**	136	30	14.7	588	21	1160x	68	71	105		
85	Moldova		**34**		30	4.4	68	2	870	68	96x	77	19	42
86	Paraguay	90	**34**	66	28	5.0	156	5	1580	71	92	112		
87	Saudi Arabia	292	**34**	170	29	17.9	634	22	7050	71	63	75		
88	Mexico	148	**32**	103	27	93.7	2463	79	4180	71	90	112	12	55
89	Thailand	146	**32**	101	27	58.8	1124	36	2410	69	94	98	14	53
90	Armenia		**31**		26	3.6	69	2	680	73	99x	90		
91	TFYR Macedonia	177	**31**	120	26	2.2	32	1	820	72		87		
92	Korea, Dem. Peo. Rep	120	**30**	85	23	23.9	558	17	970x	72		104x		
93	Russian Federation		**30**		27	147.0	1519	46	2650	68	98x	109	12	54
94	Romania	82	**29**	69	23	22.8	263	7	1270	70	97x	86	24	35
95	Argentina	68	**27**	57	24	34.6	689	19	8110	73	96	107		
96	Georgia		**26**		22	5.5	84	2	580x	73	99x			
97	Latvia		**26**		22	2.6	28	1	2320	69	99x	83	23	37
98	Jordan	149	**25**	103	21	5.4	206	5	1440	69	87	94	16	50
99	Oman	300	**25**	180	20	2.2	93	2	5140	70		85		
100	Ukraine		**24**		20	51.4	574	14	1910	69	98x	87	24	35
101	Venezuela	70	**24**	53	20	21.8	570	14	2760	72	91	96	11	58
102	Yugoslavia	120	**23**	87	20	10.8	150	4	a	72	93x	72		
103	Mauritius	84	**23**	62	19	1.1	23	1	3150	71	83	106		
104	Estonia		**22**		19	1.5	16	0	2820	69	100x	83	17	46
105	Uruguay	47	**21**	41	19	3.2	54	1	4660	73	97	109		
106	Belarus		**20**		17	10.1	117	2	2160	70	98x	96	26	33
107	Panama	104	**20**	67	18	2.6	62	1	2580	73	91	105	8x	60x
108	Bulgaria	70	**19**	49	16	8.8	90	2	1250	71	98x	86	21	39
109	Lithuania		**19**		16	3.7	48	1	1350	70	98x	92	20	42
110	Sri Lanka	130	**19**	90	15	18.4	365	7	640	73	90	106	22	39
111	United Arab Emirates	240	**19**	160	16	1.9	41	1	21430x	74	79	110		
112	Trinidad and Tobago	73	**18**	61	16	1.3	26	1	3740	72	98	94		
113	Bosnia and Herzegovina	155	**17**	105	15	3.5	48	1	b	73				
114	Poland	70	**16**	62	14	38.4	501	8	2410	71	99x	98	23	37
115	Costa Rica	112	**16**	80	14	3.4	86	1	2400	77	95	105	13x	51x
116	Slovakia		**15**		13	5.4	77	1	2250	71		101	28	31
117	Chile	138	**15**	107	13	14.3	299	5	3520	74	95	98	10	61
118	Croatia	98	**14**	70	12	4.5	50	1	2560	72	97x	87		
119	Hungary	57	**14**	51	13	10.1	121	2	3840	69	99x	95	24	37
120	Kuwait	128	**14**	89	12	1.5	40	1	19420	75	79	65		
121	Jamaica	76	**13**	58	11	2.4	50	1	1540	74	85	109	16	48
122	Malaysia	105	**13**	73	11	20.1	543	7	3480	71	84	93	13x	54x
123	Portugal	112	**11**	81	9	9.8	117	1	9320	75	85x	120		
124	Cuba	50	**10**	39	9	11.0	177	2	1170x	76	96	104		
125	United States	30	**10**	26	8	263.3	4041	40	25880	76		107	16x	42x
126	Czech Rep		**10**		9	10.3	138	1	3200	71		99	24	37
127	Belgium	35	**10**	31	8	10.1	121	1	22870	77		99	22x	36x
128	Greece	64	**10**	53	8	10.5	102	1	7700	78	95x	98		
129	Spain	57	**9**	46	8	39.6	382	4	13440	78	95x	104	22x	37x
130	Korea, Rep. of	124	**9**	88	8	45.0	736	7	8260	72	98	98	20	42
131	France	34	**9**	29	7	58.0	734	7	23420	77		106	17x	42x
132	Israel	39	**9**	32	7	5.6	113	1	14530	77	92x	95	18x	40x
133	New Zealand	26	**9**	22	7	3.6	60	1	13350	76		102	16x	45x
134	Slovenia	45	**8**	37	7	1.9	20	0	7040	73		97	23	38
135	Australia	24	**8**	20	7	18.1	263	2	18000	78		108	16x	42x
136	Italy	50	**8**	44	7	57.2	557	4	19300	78	97x	98	19x	41x
137	Netherlands	22	**8**	16	6	15.5	198	2	22010	78		97	21x	37x
138	Norway	23	**8**	19	6	4.3	62	1	26390	77		99	19x	37x
139	Canada	33	**8**	28	6	29.5	432	3	19510	78	97x	105	18x	40x
140	Austria	43	**7**	37	6	8.0	94	1	24630	77		103		
141	United Kingdom	27	**7**	23	6	58.3	773	5	18340	77		112	15x	44x
142	Switzerland	27	**7**	22	6	7.2	91	1	37930	78		101	17x	45x
143	Ireland	36	**7**	31	6	3.6	52	0	13530	76		103		
144	Germany	40	**7**	34	6	81.6	775	5	25580	76		97	19x	40x
145	Denmark	25	**7**	22	6	5.2	64	0	27970	76		98	17x	39x
146	Japan	40	**6**	31	4	125.1	1278	8	34630	80		102	22x	38x
147	Hong Kong*	52	**6**	38	5	5.9	61	0	21650	79	92	102	16x	47x
148	Singapore	40	**6**	31	5	2.8	43	0	22500	75	91	107	15x	49x
149	Finland	28	**5**	22	4	5.1	66	0	18850	76		100	18x	36x
150	Sweden	20	**5**	16	4	8.8	123	1	23530	78		100	21x	37x

Countries listed in descending order of their 1995 under-five mortality rates (shown in bold type)

a: Range US$726 to US$2895 b: Range US$725 or less

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Table 2: Nutrition

		% of infants with low birth weight 1990-94	% of children (1990-96) who are			% of under-fives (1990-96) suffering from				Total goitre rate (6-11 years) (%) 1985-94	% of households consuming iodized salt 1992-96	Daily per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements 1988-90
			exclusively breastfed (0-3 months)	breastfed with complementary food (6-9 months)	still breastfeeding (20-23 months)	underweight		wasting	stunting			
						moderate & severe	severe	moderate & severe	moderate & severe			
1	Niger	15	1	73	60	16	12	16	32	9	0	95
2	Angola	19	3	83	53					7	0	80
3	Sierra Leone	11		94	41	29		8	35	7	75	83
4	Mozambique	20				27	11	5	55	20	62	77
5	Afghanistan	20								20		72
6	Guinea-Bissau	20				23x				19	0	97
7	Guinea	21				26	9	12	32	19		97
8	Malawi	20	11	78	68	30	9	7	48	13	56	88
9	Liberia		15x	17	25					6		98
10	Somalia	16								7		81
11	Mali	17	12	39	44x	31x	9x	11x	24x	29	20	96
12	Zambia	13	13	88	34	28	9	6	53	51x	90	87
13	Eritrea	12	65	54		41		10	66		80	
14	Ethiopia	16	74		35	48	16	8	64	22	0	73
15	Mauritania	11	59	39	58	23	9	7	44		3	106
16	Nigeria	16	2	52	43	36	12	9	43	10	83	93
17	Bhutan					38x		4x	56x	25	96	128
18	Uganda		70	64	40	23x	5x	2x	45x	7	50	93
19	Zaire	16	32	40	64	34	10	10	45	9	12	96
20	Burundi		89x	66x	73x	37	11	9	43	42	80	84
21	Cambodia					40	7	8	38	15	0	96
22	Central African Rep	16	4	93	52	27	8	7	34	63	28	82
23	Burkina Faso	21	3	44	81	30	9	13	29	16	22	94
24	Madagascar	17	47	80	45	34	10	7	50	24	7	95
25	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	14	73	94	48	29	7	6	47	37	74	95
26	Lesotho	11				21	2x	2	33	43		93
27	Chad									15	31	73
28	Côte d Ivoire	14	3	65	45	24	6	8	24	6	0	111
29	Myanmar	16	30	40	56	43	16	8	45	18	14	114
30	Gabon									5		104
31	Benin									24x	35	104
32	Rwanda	17	90	68	85	29	6	4	48	49	90	82
33	Pakistan	25	16	31	56	38	13	9	50	32	19	99
34	Lao Peo. Dem. Rep	18	36		31	44	14	10	48	25		111
35	Ghana	7	19	63	48	27	8	11	26	10	0	93
36	Togo	20	10x	86x	68x	24x	5x	5x	30x	22	0	99
37	Haiti	15	3	83	25	28	9	8	32	4x	10	89
38	Bangladesh	50	54	30	87	67	25	17	63	11x	44	88
39	India	33	51	31	67	53	21	18	52	9	67	101
40	Sudan	15	14x	45x	44x	34	11	13	34	20		87
41	Nepal		36			49	31	6	63	44	68	100
42	Gambia				61						0	
43	Senegal	11	7	41	46	20	5	9	22	12	10	98
44	Yemen	19	15	51	31	39	13	13	39	32	21	
45	Congo	16	43x	95x	27x	13x	3x	4x	21x	8		103
46	Cameroon	13	7	77	35	14	3	3	24	26	66	95
47	Bolivia	12	53	78	36	16	4	4	28	21	92	84
48	Papua New Guinea	23				35x				30		114
49	Kenya	16	17	90	54	23	6	8	34	7	100	89
50	Turkmenistan	5	54							20	0	
51	Tajikistan									20	20	
52	Namibia	16	22	65	23	26	6	9	28	35	80	
53	Indonesia	14	47	85	63	35				28	90	121
54	Morocco	9	31	33	20	9	2	2	23	20		125
55	Mongolia	6				12		2	26	7		97
56	Zimbabwe	14	16	93	26	16	3	6	21	42	80	94
57	Iraq	15				12	2	3	22	7	50	128
58	Guatemala	14	50	56	43	27	6	3	50	20	93	103
59	South Africa					9	1	3	23	2	40	128
60	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya					5		3	15	6	90	140
61	Uzbekistan									18	0	
62	Algeria	9	48	29	21	13	3	9	18	9	92	123
63	Brazil	11	4x	27x	13x	7x	1x	2x	16x	14x	73	114
64	Nicaragua	15	11	48	17	12	1	2	24	4	73	99
65	Peru	11	40	62	36	11	2	1	37	36	90	87
66	Kyrgyzstan		38	50	25					20		
67	Philippines	15	33	52	16	30	5	8	33	15	42	104
68	Botswana	8	41x	82x	23x	15x			44x	8	27	97
69	Egypt	10	68	52		9	2	3	24	5	90	132
70	Azerbaijan									20		
71	Turkey	8	14	17	14	10	2	3	21	36	31	127
72	China	9	64			16	3x	4	32	9	51	112
73	Kazakstan		12	61	21					20	14	
74	Viet Nam	17				46	11	12	47	20	42	103
75	Dominican Rep	11	40	32	7	10	2	1	19	5	40	102

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		% of infants with low birth weight 1990-94	% of children (1990-96) who are: exclusively breastfed (0-3 months)	breastfed with complementary food (6-9 months)	still breastfeeding (20-23 months)	% of under-fives (1990-96) suffering from: underweight: moderate & severe	underweight: severe	wasting: moderate & severe	stunting: moderate & severe	Total goitre rate (5-11 years) (%) 1985-94	% of households consuming iodized salt 1992-96	Daily per capita calorie supply as a % of requirements 1988-90
76	Albania	7								41		107
77	Ecuador	13	29	52	34	17x	0x	2x	34x	10	90	105
78	El Salvador	11	20	71	28	11	1	1	23	25	91	102
79	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	9	53			16	3	7	19	30	82	125
80	Lebanon	10								15	92	127
81	Honduras	9	11			18	3	2	40	9	85	98
82	Tunisia	8	12	53x	16	9	2x	4	22	4x		131
83	Colombia	10	16	61	17	6	1	1	15	10	90	106
84	Syrian Arab Rep.	11		50		12	3	8	27	73	21	126
85	Moldova	4										
86	Paraguay	5	7	61	8	4	1	0	17	49	64	116
87	Saudi Arabia	7										121
88	Mexico	8	38x	36x	21x	14x		6x	22x	15	87	131
89	Thailand	13	4x	69x	34x	26x	4x	6x	22x	12	50	103
90	Armenia									10		
91	TFYR Macedonia										100	
92	Korea, Dem. Peo. Rep.										5	121
93	Russian Federation										30	
94	Romania	11								10		116
95	Argentina	7								8	90	131
96	Georgia									20		
97	Latvia											
98	Jordan	7	32	48	13	8	1	2	16		75	110
99	Oman	8				12			12	10		
100	Ukraine									10	4	
101	Venezuela	9				6x		2x	6x	11	65	99
102	Yugoslavia										70	
103	Mauritius	13	16	29		16	2	15	10		0	128
104	Estonia											
105	Uruguay	8				7x	2x		16x			101
106	Belarus									22	37	
107	Panama	9	32	38	21	7	1	1	9	13	92	98
108	Bulgaria	6								20		148
109	Lithuania											
110	Sri Lanka	25	24	60	66	38	7	16	24	14	7	101
111	United Arab Emirates	6			26							
112	Trinidad and Tobago	10	10x	39x	16x	7x	0x	4x	5x			114
113	Bosnia and Herzegovina											
114	Poland									10		131
115	Costa Rica	6	35	47	12	2	0	2	8	3	91	121
116	Slovakia											
117	Chile	5				1		0	3	9x	90	102
118	Croatia										100	
119	Hungary	9										137
120	Kuwait	7				6x		3x	12x			
121	Jamaica	10				10	1	4	6		100	114
122	Malaysia	8				23	1			20		120
123	Portugal	5								15		136
124	Cuba	9						1x		10	0	135
125	United States	7										138
126	Czech Rep.	6										
127	Belgium	6								5		149
128	Greece	6								10		151
129	Spain	4								10		141
130	Korea, Rep. of	9										120
131	France	5								5x		143
132	Israel	7										125
133	New Zealand	6										131
134	Slovenia											
135	Australia	6										124
136	Italy	5								20		139
137	Netherlands									3		114
138	Norway	4										120
139	Canada	6										122
140	Austria	6										133
141	United Kingdom	7										130
142	Switzerland	5										130
143	Ireland	4										157
144	Germany									10		
145	Denmark	6								5		135
146	Japan	7										125
147	Hong Kong*	8										125
148	Singapore	7										136
149	Finland	4										113
150	Sweden	5										111

Countries listed in descending order of their 1995 under-five mortality rates (table 1)

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Table 3: Health

		% of population with access to safe water 1990-96			% of population with access to adequate sanitation 1990-96			% of population with access to health services 1990-95			% fully immunized 1992-95					
											1-year-old children				pregnant women	ORT use rate 1990-96
		total	urban	rural	total	urban	rural	total	urban	rural	TB	DPT	polio	measles	tetanus	
1	Niger	54	46	55	15	71	4	99	32		32	18	18	18	57	20
2	Angola	32	69	15	16	34	8				40	21	23	32	14	
3	Sierra Leone	34	58	21	11	17	8	38	90	20	60	43	43	46	61	
4	Mozambique	63			54			39x	100x	30x	58	46	46	40	61	83
5	Afghanistan	12	39	5		13		29x	80x	17x	31	41	56	41	3	
6	Guinea-Bissau	59	32	67	30	24	32	40			100	100	98	82	53	
7	Guinea	55	50	56	21	84	10	80	100	70	66	73	73	69	56	38
8	Malawi	37	80	32	6	22	4	35	81	29	91	76	80	70	77	78
9	Liberia	46	79	13	30	56	4	39x	50x	30x	92	62	62	68	77	94
10	Somalia	31		28	12	6	2				37	28	28	45	11	97
11	Mali	45	46	43	31	58	21	40			75	46	46	49	19	
12	Zambia	27	50	17	64	89	43	–			63	72	72	69	44	99
13	Eritrea			7							57	45	45	45	19	38
14	Ethiopia	25	91	19	19	97	7	46			63	51	48	43	22	95
15	Mauritania	66x	67x	65x		34x		63			93	50	50	53	28	31
16	Nigeria	51	84	40	58	84	48	51			57	27	27	40	21	
17	Bhutan	58	75	54	70	90	66	65x			98	87	86	85	70	85
18	Uganda	38	60	35	64	96	47	49	99	42	98	79	78	79	76	46
19	Zaire	42	89	26	18	53	6	26x	40x	17x	46	26	27	39	33	90
20	Burundi	59	93	54	51	60	51	80	100	79	77	63	62	50	30	
21	Cambodia	36	85	33	14	81	8	53x	80x	50x	95	79	80	75	36	
22	Central African Rep	38	59	23	52	83	36	52	89	30	73	38	37	36	50	34
23	Burkina Faso	78			18	42	11	90	100	89	78	47	47	55	39	100
24	Madagascar	29	83	10	3	12	3	38	81	19	77	64	63	60	33	85
25	Tanzania , U. Rep. of	38	73	29	86	96	84	42			92	88	86	82	71	76
26	Lesotho	56	44	58	28	42	25	80x			59	58	59	74	12	42
27	Chad	24	48	17	21	73	7	30	64		36	17	16	26	50	
28	Côte d'Ivoire	75			43						48	40	40	57	22	18
29	Myanmar	60	78	50	43	56	36	60	100	47	82	72	72	75	83	96
30	Gabon	68x	90x	50x							73	56	57	56	29	
31	Benin	50	41	53	20	54	6	18x			91	79	79	72	77	60
32	Rwanda			79			85	80			86	57	57	50	88	47
33	Pakistan	74	82	69	47	77	22	55x	99x	35x	75	35	37	53	36	97
34	Lao Peo. Dem. Rep	52	60	51	28	98	16	67x			59	53	64	68	35	
35	Ghana	65	88	52	55	62	44	60x	92x	45x	70	55	55	46	64	93
36	Togo	63	74	58	23	56	10		80		81	73	71	65	43	
37	Haiti	28	37	23	24	42	16	60		39	68	34	34	31	49	31
38	Bangladesh	97	99	96	48	79	44	45			94	69	69	79	78	96
39	India	81	95	79	29	70	14	85	100	80	96	89	98	78	79	31
40	Sudan	60	84	41	22	79	4	70			88	76	77	74	65	
41	Nepal	63	88	60	18	58	12				61	63	62	57	11	27
42	Gambia	48	67		37	51	50	93			98	90	92	87	93	
43	Senegal	52	85	28	58	83	40	90	100	85	90	80	80	80	39	18
44	Yemen	61	88	55	24	47	17	38	81	32	87	37	36	40	3	82
45	Congo	34	53	7	69			83x	97x	70x	94	79	79	70	75	41
46	Cameroon	50	57	43	50	64	36	60	90	69	54	46	46	46	12	
47	Bolivia	66	87	36	55	72	32	67	77	52	85	85	86	80	65	43
48	Papua New Guinea	28	84	17	22	82	11	96x			78	50	55	63	31	
49	Kenya	53	87	49	77	69	81	77			92	84	84	73	72	76
50	Turkmenistan	74			90			100			88	80	83	66		98
51	Tajikistan		82	49		46					96	93	96	80		
52	Namibia	57	87	42	34	77	12	59	87	42	94	76	74	69	72	66
53	Indonesia	62	79	54	51	73	40	93	99	91	86	78	79	70	74	99
54	Morocco	53	94	18	41	69	18	70x	100x	50x	93	90	90	88	37	29
55	Mongolia	80	100	58	74	100	47	95x			94	88	86	85		
56	Zimbabwe	77	99	64	66	89	48	85	96	80	95	80	80	74	46	60
57	Iraq	78	92	44	70	85	37	93x	97x	78x	99	91	91	95	72	
58	Guatemala	64	87	49	59	72	52	57			78	59	56	75	55	22
59	South Africa	99	99	53	53	85	12				95	73	72	76	26	
60	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	97	97	97	98	99	94	95	100	85	99	96	96	92	45	49
61	Uzbekistan	62	82	49	22	46					95	88	99	81		
62	Algeria	78	91	64	91	99	80	98	100	95	93	83	83	77	52	98
63	Brazil	73	85	69	44	55	4				100	83	83	88	70	
64	Nicaragua	53	84	29	60	77	34	83x	100x	60x	100	85	96	81	49	54
65	Peru	72	75	18	57	58	25	44			96	95	93	98	21	92
66	Kyrgyzstan		84		30	60	10				90	82	81	80		98
67	Philippines	86	92	80	77	88	66	71			91	85	86	86	48	63
68	Botswana	93x	100x	91x	55	91	41				81	78	78	68	56	
69	Egypt	79			32			99	100	99	95	90	91	90	64	43
70	Azerbaijan										93	93	98	97		
71	Turkey	80	91	59							42	51	51	42	38	16
72	China	67	97	56	24	74	7	88	100	83	92	92	94	93	11	85
73	Kazakstan										89	93	94	95		
74	Viet Nam	43	42	42	22	47	16	90	100	80	96	93	94	95	82	
75	Dominican Rep	65	80		78	76	83	78	84	67	74	83	80	85	52	

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		% of population with access to safe water 1990-96			% of population with access to adequate sanitation 1990-96			% of population with access to health services 1990-95			% fully immunized 1992-95					
											1-year-old children				pregnant women	DPT use rate
		total	urban	rural	total	urban	rural	total	urban	rural	TB	DPT	polio	measles	tetanus	1990-96
76	Albania										97	97	98	91		
77	Ecuador	66	80	49	76	95	49		70x	20x	91	72	70	62	21	64
78	El Salvador	69	85	46	81	91	65	40			100	100	94	93	80	69
79	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	90	98	82	91	96	74	86	100	75	99	97	97	95	82	37
80	Lebanon	94	96	88	83	91	8	95	98	85		92	92	88		82
81	Honduras	87	96	79	87	97	78	69	86	55	99	96	96	90	48	32
82	Tunisia	98	100	95	90	96	52				89	92	92	91	49	
83	Colombia	85	97	56	85	97	56	61	86	72	99	93	95	84	57	45
84	Syrian Arab Rep.	85	92	78	83	94	62	90	96	84	100	100	100	98	76	36
85	Moldova	95	98	16	50	90	8				98	96	99	98		
86	Paraguay	42	70	10	41	65	14	63x	90x	38x	92	79	79	75	66	33
87	Saudi Arabia	95x	100x	74x	86x	100x	30x	97x	100x	88x	93	97	97	94	62	58
88	Mexico	83	92	57	74	85	32	93			98	92	92	90	42	81
89	Thailand	69	94	89	96	99	95	90x	90x	90x	98	94	94	90	93	95
90	Armenia										83	83	92	95		
91	TFYR Macedonia										96	88	91	86	91	
92	Korea, Dem. Peo. Rep.										98	96	99	98	95	
93	Russian Federation										96	93	92	94		
94	Romania										100	98	94	93		
95	Argentina	71	77	42	69	73	37	71x	80x	21x	95	88	70	76		
96	Georgia										30	88	82	63		
97	Latvia										100	85	70	85		
98	Jordan	98			77			97x	95x	95x		100	99	92	59	41
99	Oman	82			78			96	100	94	95	99	99	98	85	85
100	Ukraine										92	94	95	96		
101	Venezuela	79	80	75	69	64	30				91	68	85	67	18	
102	Yugoslavia										68	82	93	81		
103	Mauritius	99	95	100	99	99	99	100x	100x	100x	87	89	89	85	78	
104	Estonia										99	84	89	81		
105	Uruguay	75x	85x	5x	61x	60x	65x	82x			99	66	86	80	13	
106	Belarus										93	80	93	97		
107	Panama	93			83			70			100	95	86	84	24	94
108	Bulgaria										98	100	94	93		
109	Lithuania										97	96	89	94		
110	Sri Lanka	57	88	52	63	68	62				90	93	92	88	81	34
111	United Arab Emirates	95			77	93	22	99			98	90	90	90		
112	Trinidad and Tobago	97	99	91	79	99	96	100	100	99		89	90	84	19	
113	Bosnia and Herzegovina										85	67	69	57		
114	Poland										94	95	95	91		
115	Costa Rica	96	100	92	94	95	70				99	95	95	94	80	91
116	Slovakia										98	99	99	99		
117	Chile		98	91		86		97x			96	93	92	96		
118	Croatia										94	91	90	92	33	
119	Hungary										100	100	100	100		
120	Kuwait					100x		100x				100	100	93	21	
121	Jamaica	86			89	100	80	90x			100	92	92	89	82	
122	Malaysia	76	96	66	94						97	90	90	81	79	
123	Portugal										94	93	95	94		
124	Cuba	89	96	69	92	95	82	100			99	100	93	100	61	
125	United States											93	84	89		
126	Czech Rep.											96	98	96		
127	Belgium											97	94	70		
128	Greece										50	78	95	70		
129	Spain											88	88	90		
130	Korea, Rep. of	93	100	76	100	100	100	100	100	100	93	93	93	92		
131	France										78	93	92	76		
132	Israel											92	93	94		
133	New Zealand	97	100	82							20	44	84	87		
134	Slovenia										99	99	98	91		
135	Australia															
136	Italy											50	98	50		
137	Netherlands											97	97	95		
138	Norway											92	92	93		
139	Canada											93	89	98		
140	Austria											80	80	60		
141	United Kingdom											92	94	92		
142	Switzerland															
143	Ireland															
144	Germany											45	80	75		
145	Denmark											88	100	88		
146	Japan	91	100	66		89					91	95	91	98		
147	Hong Kong*	100	100	96							100	93	84	77		
148	Singapore	100x	100x								97	95	93	88		
149	Finland										100	100	100	98		
150	Sweden											99	99	96		

Countries listed in descending order of their 1995 under-five mortality rates (table 1)

Table 4: Education

		Adult literacy rate				No. of sets per 1000 population		Primary school enrolment ratio						% of primary school children reaching grade 5	Secondary school enrolment ratio	
		1980		1995		1993		1980 (gross)		1990-94 (gross)		1990-95 (net)			1990-94 (gross)	
		male	female	male	female	radio	television	male	female	male	female	male	female	1990-95	male	female
1	Niger	14	3	21	7	61	5	8	3	35	21	32	18	82	9	4
2	Angola	16x	7x	56x	29x	29	7	30	14	95	87			34		
3	Sierra Leone	30	9	45	18	233	11	30	15	60	42				22	12
4	Mozambique	44	12	58	23	48	4	71	43	69	51	46	35	35	9	6
5	Afghanistan	33	6	47	15	118	10	14	2	46	16	42	14	43x	22	8
6	Guinea-Bissau	53	26	68	43	40		35	15	77x	42x	56x	32x	20x	9x	4x
7	Guinea	34	11	50	22	43	6	27	9	61	30	36x	18x	80	17	6
8	Malawi	64	28	72	42	226		50	26	84	77	50	54	37	6	3
9	Liberia	38	11	54	22	227	19	40	13	51x	28x				31x	12x
10	Somalia	8x	1x	26x	14x	41	13	6	2	15x	8x	11x	6x		9x	5x
11	Mali	20	9	39	23	44	1	13	5	38	24	23	14	85	12	6
12	Zambia	65	43	86	71	82	27	61	40	100x	92x	82x	80x		25x	14x
13	Eritrea									52	41	27	24	79	17	13
14	Ethiopia	32	14	46	25	197	3	9	3	27	19	33x	24x	58	12	11
15	Mauritania	41	19	50	26	147	23	12	3	76	62			72	19	11
16	Nigeria	47	23	67	47	196	38	54	31	105	82			92	32	27
17	Bhutan	41	15	56	28	17		5		31x	19x			82	7x	2x
18	Uganda	62	32	74	50	107	11	39	18	74	59	58x	51x	55	14	8
19	Zaire	75	45	87	68	97	2	89	32	78	58	60	47	64	23	15
20	Burundi	37	12	49	23	62	2	33	10	76	62	55	47	74	8	5
21	Cambodia	74x	23x	48x	22x	108	8							50		
22	Central African Rep	41	19	69	52	72	6	50	11	88x	55x	71x	46x	65x	17x	6x
23	Burkina Faso	19	4	30	9	27	6	12	5	47	30	38	24	61	11	6
24	Madagascar	56x	43x	68x	73x	192	20	74	57	75	72	64x	63x	28	14	14
25	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	66	34	79	57	26	2	33	16	71	69	50	51	83	6	5
26	Lesotho	71	45	81	62	32	7	73	109	90	105	59	71	60	22	31
27	Chad	47	19	62	35	245	1	29	4	80	38	52x	23x	46	13	2
28	Côte d'Ivoire	34	14	50	30	143	60	62	22	80	58			73	33	17
29	Myanmar	86	68	89	78	82	3	60	53	107	104				23	23
30	Gabon	54	28	74	53	147	38							50x		
31	Benin	28	10	49	26	91	6	39	15	98	44	71	35	55	17	7
32	Rwanda	55	30	70	52	66		65	29	78	76	71	71	60	11	9
33	Pakistan	38	15	50	24	88	18	39	11	57	30			48	28	13
34	Lao Peo. Dem. Rep	56	28	69	44	126	7	43	20	123	92	75	61	53	31	19
35	Ghana	59	31	76	54	269	16	58	31	83	70			80	44	28
36	Togo	49	18	67	37	211	7	64	25	122	81	80	58	50	34	12
37	Haiti	36	29	48	42	48	5	50	39	58	54	25	26	47	22	21
38	Bangladesh	41	17	49	26	47	6	80	31	84	73	74	66	47x	25	13
39	India	55	25	66	38	80	40	83	44	113	91			62	59	38
40	Sudan	43	17	58	35	257	80	29	11	59	45			94	24	19
41	Nepal	31	7	41	14	35	3	19	3	130	87	80x	41x	52	46	23
42	Gambia	37	13	53	25	162				79	56	64	46	87	25	13
43	Senegal	31	12	43	23	116	37	37	18	67	50	55	42	88x	21	11
44	Yemen	14x	3x	53x	26x	30	28			111	43				47	10
45	Congo	65	40	83	67	115	7							53		
46	Cameroon	59	30	75	52	146	25	77	37	109	93	61x	71x	66	32	23
47	Bolivia	81	59	91	76	669	113	70	43	99	90	95	87	60	40	34
48	Papua New Guinea	70	45	81	63	75	3	24	15	80	67	79x	67x	71	15	10
49	Kenya	72	44	86	70	87	11	62	29	92	91	92x	89x	77	28	23
50	Turkmenistan			99x	97x											
51	Tajikistan			99x	97x					91	88				98	101
52	Namibia					140	23			134	138	86	93	82	49	61
53	Indonesia	78	58	90	78	148	62	78	68	116	112	99	95	92	48	39
54	Morocco	42	16	57	31	219	79	69	28	85	60	73	53	80	40	29
55	Mongolia	82	63	89	77	136	41	80	80	95	100				85x	97x
56	Zimbabwe	83	68	90	80	86	27	82	65	123	114			76	51	40
57	Iraq	55	25	71	45	217	75	94	36	98	83	83	74	72x	53	34
58	Guatemala	56	41	63	49	68	53	48	39	89	78				25	23
59	South Africa	77	75	82	82	314	101			111	110	90	93	76	71	84
60	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	73	31	88	63	226	100			110	110	98	96		95	95
61	Uzbekistan			98x	96x					80	79				96	92
62	Algeria	55	24	74	49	236	79	55	37	111	96	99	89	92	66	55
63	Brazil	76	73	83	83	390	209	58	56	101x	97x			70	31x	36x
64	Nicaragua	61	61	65	67	261	67	57	59	101	105	79	81	54	39	44
65	Peru	89	71	95	83	253	99	98	74	123x	118x				66x	60x
66	Kyrgyzstan			98x	96x											
67	Philippines	91	89	95	94	143	47	98	93	106x	107x	97x	96x	67	64x	65x
68	Botswana	70	43	81	60	119	17	38	43	113	120	93	100	84	49	55
69	Egypt	54	26	64	39	307	113	79	52	105	89	95	82	98	81	69
70	Azerbaijan			99x	96x					91	87				89	88
71	Turkey	81	50	92	72	162	176	90	58	107	98			89	74	48
72	China	79	53	90	73	184	38	131	90	120	116	97	95	88	60	51
73	Kazakstan			99x	96x					66	66				89	91
74	Viet Nam	90	78	97	91	104	42	103	74	106x	100x				44x	41x
75	Dominican Rep	75	74	82	82	172	90	75	74	95	99	79	83	58	30	43

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		Adult literacy rate				No. of secs per 1000 population		Primary school enrolment ratio						% of primary school children reaching grade 5	Secondary school enrolment ratio	
		1980		1995		1993		1960 (gross)		1990-94 (gross)		1990-95 (net)			1990-94 (gross)	
		male	female	male	female	radio	television	male	female	male	female	male	female	1990-95	male	female
76	Albania					177	89	102	86	95	97			92	84	72
77	Ecuador	86	79	92	88	326	88	82	75	124	122			67x	54	56
78	El Salvador	66	60	74	70	413	94	59	56	79	80	70	71	58	27	30
79	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	61	37	78	59	230	63	59	28	109	101	100	93	90	74	58
80	Lebanon	91	82	95	90	887	346	112	105	117	114				73	78
81	Honduras	64	61	73	73	408	78	68	67	111	112	89	91		29	37
82	Tunisia	61	32	79	55	198	81	88	43	122	113	94	89	92	55	49
83	Colombia	87	87	91	91	177	118	74	74	116	120			59	57	68
84	Syrian Arab Rep.	72	34	86	56	257	62	89	39	111	99	100	91	92	52	42
85	Moldova			99x	94x					78	77				67	72
86	Paraguay	90	84	94	91	170	83	106	94	114	110	97	96	76	36	38
87	Saudi Arabia	60	32	72	50	293	255	32	3	78	73	65	57	94	54	43
88	Mexico	86	80	92	87	255	150	80	75	114	110			84	57	58
89	Thailand	92	84	96	92	169	113	97	88	98	97			88	38	37
90	Armenia			99x	98x					87	93				80	90
91	TFYR Macedonia					180	165			88	87	85	84	95	53	55
92	Korea, Dem. Peo. Rep.					124	19			108x	101x					
93	Russian Federation			100x	98x	338	372			109	108	94	94		84	91
94	Romania	98x	93x	99x	95x	202	200	101	95	87	86	77	76	93	83	82
95	Argentina	94	94	96	96	672	220	99	99	108	107	95	95		70	75
96	Georgia			99x	98x											
97	Latvia			100x	99x	651	460			83	82	82	80		84	90
98	Jordan	82	54	93	79	243	76			94	95	89	89	98	52	54
99	Oman			71	46	580	653			87	82	74	72	96	64	57
100	Ukraine			99x	97x	809	339			87	87				65	95
101	Venezuela	86	82	92	90	443	163	98	99	95	97	87	90	78	29	41
102	Yugoslavia			98x	89x	207	179			72	73	69	70		64	65
103	Mauritius	82	67	87	79	366	222	96	90	107	106	94	94	100	58	60
104	Estonia			100x	100x	449x	361			84	83	79	79	100	87	96
105	Uruguay	94	95	97	98	604	232	117	117	109	108	94	95	94	61x	62x
106	Belarus			99x	97x	313	272			96	95			99	89	96
107	Panama	86	85	91	90	227	169	89	86	108	104	91	92	82	60	65
108	Bulgaria			99x	97x	450	260	94	92	87	84	83	81	93	66	70
109	Lithuania			99x	98x	385	383			95	90			94	76	79
110	Sri Lanka	91	80	93	87	201	49	107	95	106	105			92	71	78
111	United Arab Emirates	72	64	79	80	311	106			112	108	100	99	99	84	94
112	Trinidad and Tobago	97	93	99	97	489	317	111	108	94	94	88	88	95	74	78
113	Bosnia and Herzegovina															
114	Poland	99x	97x	99x	98x	439	298	110	107	98	97	96	96	100	82	87
115	Costa Rica	92	91	95	95	258	142	94	92	106	105	87	88	88	35	49
116	Slovakia					567	474			101	101			97	87	90
117	Chile	92	91	95	95	345	211	87	86	98	98	88	87	95	65	70
118	Croatia			99x	95x	301	338			87	87	80	80	96	40	88
119	Hungary	98x	98x	99x	96x	617	427	103	100	95	95	91	92	96	79	82
120	Kuwait	73	59	82	75	408	346	132	99	65	65	46	44	99	60	60
121	Jamaica	73	81	81	89	433	141	76	79	109	108	100	100	96	62	70
122	Malaysia	60	60	89	78	430	151	108	79	93	93			98	56	61
123	Portugal	78x	65x	89x	81x	232	190	132	129	122	118	100	100		63	74
124	Cuba	91	87	96	95	345	170	109	110	104	104	99	100	95	73	81
125	United States	99x	99x			2120	616			107	106	99	100		98	97
126	Czech Rep.					631	476			99	100			98	85	88
127	Belgium	99x	99x			771	452	111	106	99	100	95	97		103	104
128	Greece	93x	76x	98x	93x	416	202	104	101	97	98	93	94	100	100	98
129	Spain	94x	86x	97x	93x	311	400	106	116	104	105	99	100	96	107	120
130	Korea, Rep. of	97	90	99	97	1013	215	108	94	97	99	95	97	100	97	96
131	France	99x	98x			890	412	144	143	107	105	99	99	96	104	107
132	Israel	93x	83x	95x	89x	478	272	99	97	95	96			100	84	91
133	New Zealand					935	451	110	106	102	101	99	98	94	103	104
134	Slovenia					377	297			97	97			100	88	90
135	Australia					1290	488	103	103	108	107	98	99	99	83	86
136	Italy	95x	82x	98x	98x	802	429	112	109	98	99			100	81	82
137	Netherlands					907	491	105	104	96	99	92	96		126	120
138	Norway					798	427	100	100	99	99	99	99	100	118	114
139	Canada					992	618	108	105	106	104	98	97	97	104	103
140	Austria					618	479	106	104	103	103	83	91	97	109	104
141	United Kingdom					1146	435	92	92	112	113	95	96		91	94
142	Switzerland					832	400	116	116	100	102	93	95	100	93	89
143	Ireland					636	301	107	112	103	103	89	90	100	101	110
144	Germany					890	559			97	98	80	83	100	101	100
145	Denmark					1035	538	103	103	97	98	97	98	100	112	115
146	Japan	100x	99x			911	618	103	102	102	102	100	100	100	95	97
147	Hong Kong*	94	77	96	86	671	286	88	72	106x	105x	95x	96x		69x	73x
148	Singapore	82	74	96	86	644	381	120	101	109x	107x	100x	100x	100x	69x	71x
149	Finland					996	504	100	95	100	100			100	110	120
150	Sweden					879	470	95	98	100	100	100	99	98	99	100

Countries listed in descending order of their 1995 under-five mortality rates (table1).

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Table 5: Demographic indicators

		Population (millions) 1995		Population annual growth rate (%)		Crude death rate		Crude birth rate		Life expectancy		Total fertility rate	% of population urbanized	Average annual growth rate of urban population (%)	
		under 18	under 5	1985-80	1980-95	1960	1995	1960	1995	1960	1995	1995	1995	1985-80	1980-95
1	Niger	5.0	1.9	2.8	3.3	29	18	54	52	36	48	7.3	17	6.8	5.4
2	Angola	5.9	2.2	2.0	3.1	31	16	49	50	33	48	6.9	32	5.5	5.9
3	Sierra Leone	2.3	0.8	1.9	2.2	33	24	48	48	32	40	6.3	36	5.0	4.8
4	Mozambique	8.2	2.9	2.5	1.9	26	18	47	44	38	47	6.3	34	9.5	8.3
5	Afghanistan	9.4	3.6	1.9	1.5	30	21	52	52	34	45	6.6	20	5.3	3.1
6	Guinea-Bissau	0.5	0.2	2.8	2.0	29	20	40	42	35	45	5.6	22	3.9	3.8
7	Guinea	3.6	1.3	1.6	2.7	31	19	53	49	34	46	6.8	30	4.9	5.6
8	Malawi	5.9	2.1	2.3	3.9	28	20	54	49	38	45	6.9	14	7.1	6.5
9	Liberia	1.6	0.6	3.0	3.2	25	13	50	46	42	56	6.6	45	6.1	4.9
10	Somalia	5.0	1.8	3.1	2.1	28	18	50	50	36	48	6.8	26	3.9	3.1
11	Mali	5.8	2.1	2.2	3.0	29	18	52	49	35	47	6.9	27	4.8	5.5
12	Zambia	5.1	1.7	3.1	3.3	23	16	50	43	42	46	5.7	43	6.6	3.9
13	Eritrea	1.8	0.6	2.6	2.6	25	14	49	42	39	52	5.6	17	4.8	4.2
14	Ethiopia	29.0	10.5	2.4	2.8	28	17	51	47	36	49	6.8	13	4.5	4.4
15	Mauritania	1.1	0.4	2.3	2.6	26	14	46	39	39	53	5.2	54	10.1	6.7
16	Nigeria	58.0	20.6	2.6	2.9	24	15	52	44	40	51	6.2	39	5.7	5.4
17	Bhutan	0.8	0.3	1.9	1.9	26	15	42	39	38	52	5.7	6	4.1	5.2
18	Uganda	11.8	4.4	3.3	3.2	21	20	50	50	43	44	7.0	13	5.3	5.6
19	Zaire	23.9	8.6	2.9	3.2	23	14	47	46	42	52	6.5	29	3.5	3.3
20	Burundi	3.4	1.2	1.7	2.9	23	15	46	44	42	51	6.5	8	6.2	6.6
21	Cambodia	5.1	1.8	0.4	3.0	21	13	45	40	42	53	5.1	21	1.3	6.5
22	Central African Rep	1.6	0.6	2.1	2.4	26	16	43	41	39	50	5.5	39	4.0	3.2
23	Burkina Faso	5.3	1.9	2.3	2.6	28	18	49	46	36	47	6.3	27	5.5	10.4
24	Madagascar	7.8	2.6	2.6	3.3	24	11	49	43	41	58	5.9	27	5.2	5.9
25	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	15.6	5.3	3.0	3.1	23	14	51	42	41	52	5.7	24	9.9	6.5
26	Lesotho	1.0	0.3	2.2	2.8	24	9	43	36	43	62	5.0	23	7.1	6.6
27	Chad	3.2	1.1	2.0	2.3	30	17	46	43	35	49	5.7	21	6.9	3.2
28	Côte d'Ivoire	7.9	2.9	4.0	3.7	25	15	53	49	39	50	7.1	44	6.7	5.2
29	Myanmar	20.2	6.5	2.2	2.1	21	11	42	32	44	59	4.0	26	3.1	2.7
30	Gabon	0.6	0.2	3.3	3.3	24	15	31	38	41	55	5.5	50	6.7	5.5
31	Benin	2.9	1.1	2.4	3.0	33	17	47	48	35	48	6.9	31	7.1	4.5
32	Rwanda	4.2	1.4	3.2	2.9	22	17	50	44	43	47	6.3	6	6.8	4.5
33	Pakistan	70.8	24.0	2.7	3.3	23	9	49	39	44	63	5.9	35	3.8	4.7
34	Lao Peo. Dem. Rep	2.5	0.9	1.8	2.8	23	14	45	43	40	52	6.4	22	5.1	6.0
35	Ghana	9.0	3.0	2.1	3.2	19	11	48	41	45	57	5.7	36	3.3	4.3
36	Togo	2.2	0.8	3.2	3.1	26	12	48	43	40	56	6.0	31	7.9	5.0
37	Haiti	3.3	1.1	1.7	2.0	23	11	42	35	43	58	4.7	32	3.7	3.9
38	Bangladesh	55.9	17.4	2.8	2.1	22	11	47	35	40	57	4.1	18	6.7	5.3
39	India	384.9	117.4	2.2	2.0	21	9	43	28	44	62	3.6	27	3.6	3.0
40	Sudan	14.2	4.7	2.8	2.7	25	13	47	39	40	54	5.6	25	5.6	4.1
41	Nepal	10.7	3.6	2.4	2.6	26	12	44	38	39	55	5.2	14	6.6	7.5
42	Gambia	0.5	0.2	3.1	3.7	32	18	50	42	33	46	5.4	26	5.0	6.0
43	Senegal	4.3	1.4	2.8	2.7	27	15	50	42	36	50	5.8	42	3.4	3.8
44	Yemen	7.8	2.8	2.3	3.8	28	14	53	47	36	51	7.4	34	6.3	7.2
45	Congo	1.3	0.5	2.7	2.9	23	15	45	44	42	51	6.1	59	4.3	5.3
46	Cameroon	6.7	2.3	2.6	2.8	24	12	44	40	40	57	5.5	45	6.9	5.2
47	Bolivia	3.5	1.1	2.4	2.2	22	10	46	35	43	60	4.6	61	3.2	4.1
48	Papua New Guinea	2.0	0.6	2.4	2.2	23	10	44	33	41	57	4.8	16	8.6	3.6
49	Kenya	15.5	5.3	3.6	3.5	22	12	53	44	45	55	6.0	28	7.7	7.1
50	Turkmenistan	1.9	0.6	2.8	2.4	15	7	44	30	56	66	3.8	45	2.6	2.1
51	Tajikistan	3.0	1.0	3.0	2.9	13	6	47	35	59	71	4.7	32	2.9	2.5
52	Namibia	0.7	0.2	2.6	2.7	22	10	44	36	43	60	5.1	37	4.6	6.0
53	Indonesia	77.9	21.9	2.3	1.8	23	8	44	24	42	64	2.8	35	4.6	4.9
54	Morocco	11.6	3.4	2.5	2.2	21	6	50	27	47	65	3.4	48	4.2	3.3
55	Mongolia	1.1	0.3	2.8	2.5	18	7	43	27	47	65	3.4	61	4.2	3.5
56	Zimbabwe	5.7	1.9	3.1	3.1	20	13	53	38	46	52	4.8	32	6.0	5.5
57	Iraq	10.2	3.4	3.3	3.0	20	6	49	37	49	67	5.5	75	5.0	3.9
58	Guatemala	5.4	1.8	2.8	2.9	19	7	49	38	46	66	5.1	42	3.4	3.5
59	South Africa	18.1	5.7	2.6	2.3	17	8	42	30	49	64	4.0	51	2.7	2.7
60	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2.8	1.0	4.2	3.8	19	8	49	41	47	64	6.2	86	10.4	5.2
61	Uzbekistan	10.5	3.2	2.9	2.4	13	6	43	30	60	70	3.7	41	3.9	2.5
62	Algeria	12.8	3.6	3.0	2.7	20	6	51	28	47	68	3.6	56	4.0	4.3
63	Brazil	62.1	17.8	2.4	1.9	13	7	43	24	55	67	2.8	78	4.3	3.0
64	Nicaragua	2.4	0.8	3.1	3.1	19	6	51	38	47	68	4.8	63	4.6	4.1
65	Peru	9.9	2.9	2.7	2.1	19	7	47	27	48	67	3.3	72	4.2	2.9
66	Kyrgyzstan	2.0	0.6	2.2	1.9	14	7	38	27	59	70	3.5	39	2.7	1.9
67	Philippines	30.2	9.3	2.7	2.2	15	6	46	29	53	67	3.8	54	3.9	4.7
68	Botswana	0.7	0.2	3.3	3.3	20	5	52	36	47	66	4.7	28	12.5	7.4
69	Egypt	27.9	8.1	2.2	2.4	21	8	45	28	46	65	3.7	45	2.7	2.6
70	Azerbaijan	2.8	0.8	2.0	1.4	10	6	40	21	64	71	2.4	56	2.5	1.7
71	Turkey	24.5	7.5	2.4	2.2	18	7	45	26	50	68	3.2	69	4.0	5.2
72	China	379.3	104.8	2.1	1.3	19	7	37	18	48	69	2.0	30	2.6	4.2
73	Kazakstan	6.0	1.6	1.5	0.9	12	7	34	19	60	70	2.4	60	2.4	1.6
74	Viet Nam	32.7	10.2	2.2	2.2	23	6	41	29	44	66	3.7	21	3.3	2.7
75	Dominican Rep	3.2	1.0	2.7	2.1	16	5	50	26	52	70	2.9	65	5.1	3.8

		Population (millions) 1995		Population annual growth rate (%)		Crude death rate		Crude birth rate		Life expectancy		Total fertility rate	% of population urbanized	Average annual growth rate of urban population (%)	
		under 18	under 5	1965-80	1980-95	1960	1995	1960	1995	1960	1995	1995	1995	1965-80	1980-95
76	Albania	1.3	0.4	2.4	1.7	10	6	41	23	62	72	2.8	37	2.9	2.4
77	Ecuador	4.9	1.4	2.9	2.4	16	6	44	27	50	69	3.3	58	4.5	3.9
78	El Salvador	2.8	0.9	2.7	1.6	16	7	48	33	51	67	3.8	45	3.2	2.2
79	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	33.9	10.5	3.1	3.5	21	6	47	34	50	69	4.8	59	4.9	4.8
80	Lebanon	1.2	0.4	1.4	0.8	14	7	43	25	60	69	2.9	87	4.1	1.9
81	Honduras	2.8	0.9	3.1	3.1	19	6	52	35	47	69	4.6	44	5.1	4.6
82	Tunisia	3.7	1.0	2.1	2.2	19	6	47	24	49	69	3.0	57	3.9	2.9
83	Colombia	13.6	3.9	2.4	1.9	12	6	45	23	57	70	2.6	73	3.6	2.7
84	Syrian Arab Rep.	7.9	2.7	3.3	3.5	18	5	47	40	50	68	5.6	52	4.3	4.2
85	Moldova	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.7	13	11	26	15	62	68	2.1	52	3.7	2.4
86	Paraguay	2.3	0.7	2.8	3.1	9	5	43	31	64	71	4.1	53	3.8	4.6
87	Saudi Arabia	8.7	2.8	4.6	4.1	23	5	49	36	45	71	6.2	80	8.3	5.4
88	Mexico	39.6	11.8	2.9	2.2	13	5	45	26	58	71	3.0	75	4.2	3.1
89	Thailand	20.2	5.3	2.8	1.5	15	7	44	19	53	69	2.1	20	4.7	2.6
90	Armenia	1.3	0.4	2.2	1.1	9	6	35	19	68	73	2.5	69	3.3	1.4
91	TFYR Macedonia	0.6	0.2	1.3	1.2	12	7	32	15	61	72	2.0	60	3.2	2.0
92	Korea, Dem. Peo. Rep.	8.1	2.7	2.6	1.8	13	5	42	23	54	72	2.3	61	4.1	2.3
93	Russian Federation	37.5	7.8	0.6	0.4	8	13	22	10	69	68	1.5	76	1.8	1.0
94	Romania	5.8	1.2	1.0	0.2	9	11	20	11	66	70	1.5	55	2.8	1.0
95	Argentina	12.0	3.3	1.5	1.4	9	8	24	20	65	73	2.7	88	2.1	1.6
96	Georgia	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	12	9	25	15	65	73	2.1	59	1.7	1.3
97	Latvia	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1	10	13	16	11	70	69	1.6	73	1.7	0.5
98	Jordan	2.7	0.9	2.7	4.1	23	5	50	36	47	69	5.4	72	4.4	5.3
99	Oman	1.2	0.4	3.7	4.5	28	5	51	43	40	70	6.9	13	7.6	8.1
100	Ukraine	12.5	2.9	0.6	0.2	9	14	19	11	70	69	1.6	70	1.9	1.1
101	Venezuela	9.3	2.8	3.4	2.5	10	5	45	26	60	72	3.1	93	4.6	3.2
102	Yugoslavia	2.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	11	9	22	14	64	72	2.0	57	3.0	2.2
103	Mauritius	0.4	0.1	1.7	1.0	10	7	44	20	59	71	2.3	41	2.6	0.7
104	Estonia	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.2	11	13	16	11	69	69	1.6	73	1.8	0.5
105	Uruguay	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.6	10	10	22	17	68	73	2.3	90	0.9	1.0
106	Belarus	2.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	10	12	23	12	69	70	1.7	71	3.4	1.9
107	Panama	1.0	0.3	2.7	2.0	10	5	40	24	61	73	2.8	53	3.4	2.5
108	Bulgaria	2.0	0.4	0.5	-0.1	9	13	18	10	69	71	1.5	71	2.4	0.9
109	Lithuania	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.5	8	12	21	13	69	70	1.8	72	3.1	1.6
110	Sri Lanka	6.7	1.8	1.9	1.4	9	6	36	20	63	73	2.4	22	2.4	1.7
111	United Arab Emirates	0.7	0.2	13.0	4.2	19	3	46	22	53	74	4.1	84	15.6	5.3
112	Trinidad and Tobago	0.5	0.1	1.3	1.3	9	6	38	20	64	72	2.3	72	1.2	2.1
113	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.9	0.2	0.9	-0.8	10	8	33	14	60	73	1.6	49	3.9	1.3
114	Poland	10.7	2.5	0.8	0.5	8	11	24	13	67	71	1.9	65	1.8	1.2
115	Costa Rica	1.4	0.4	2.9	2.7	10	4	47	25	62	77	3.0	50	3.7	3.6
116	Slovakia	1.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	8	11	22	14	70	71	1.9	59	3.1	1.3
117	Chile	4.9	1.5	1.8	1.6	13	8	38	21	57	74	2.5	84	2.6	1.9
118	Croatia	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	11	12	19	11	66	72	1.7	64	2.8	1.9
119	Hungary	2.2	0.6	0.4	-0.4	10	15	16	12	68	69	1.7	65	1.8	0.5
120	Kuwait	0.7	0.2	7.1	0.8	10	2	44	26	60	75	3.0	97	8.1	1.3
121	Jamaica	0.9	0.3	1.3	0.9	9	6	39	20	63	74	2.2	54	2.7	1.8
122	Malaysia	8.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	15	5	44	27	54	71	3.4	54	4.7	4.2
123	Portugal	2.3	0.6	0.4	0.0	11	11	24	12	63	75	1.6	36	1.8	1.3
124	Cuba	3.0	0.9	1.5	0.9	9	7	31	16	64	76	1.8	76	2.6	1.6
125	United States	68.6	20.4	1.1	1.0	9	9	23	15	70	76	2.1	76	1.2	1.2
126	Czech Rep.	2.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	11	13	15	13	70	71	1.8	65	2.1	0.2
127	Belgium	2.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	12	11	17	12	71	77	1.7	97	0.4	0.3
128	Greece	2.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	8	10	19	10	69	78	1.4	65	2.1	1.4
129	Spain	8.4	1.9	1.1	0.4	9	9	21	10	69	78	1.2	77	2.2	0.7
130	Korea, Rep. of	12.9	3.5	1.9	1.1	14	6	43	16	54	72	1.8	81	5.7	3.5
131	France	13.7	3.7	0.7	0.5	12	10	18	13	71	77	1.7	73	1.3	0.4
132	Israel	1.9	0.6	2.8	2.5	6	7	27	20	69	77	2.8	91	3.4	2.6
133	New Zealand	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.9	9	8	26	17	71	76	2.1	86	1.5	1.1
134	Slovenia	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.4	10	11	18	10	69	73	1.5	64	3.4	2.3
135	Australia	4.6	1.3	1.6	1.4	9	7	22	15	71	78	1.9	85	1.9	1.4
136	Italy	10.8	2.8	0.5	0.1	10	10	18	10	70	78	1.3	67	1.0	0.1
137	Netherlands	3.4	1.0	0.9	0.6	8	9	21	13	73	78	1.6	89	1.2	0.7
138	Norway	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	9	11	18	14	73	77	2.0	73	2.0	0.6
139	Canada	7.3	2.2	1.5	1.2	8	8	26	15	71	78	1.9	77	1.7	1.3
140	Austria	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	13	10	16	12	69	77	1.6	56	0.8	0.4
141	United Kingdom	13.5	3.9	0.2	0.2	12	11	17	13	71	77	1.8	90	0.4	0.3
142	Switzerland	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	10	9	18	13	72	78	1.6	61	1.0	1.3
143	Ireland	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.3	12	9	21	15	70	76	2.1	58	2.0	0.5
144	Germany	15.8	4.0	0.2	0.3	12	11	17	10	70	76	1.3	87	0.6	0.6
145	Denmark	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	9	12	17	12	72	76	1.7	85	1.0	0.2
146	Japan	25.3	6.2	1.1	0.5	8	8	18	10	68	80	1.5	78	1.9	0.6
147	Hong Kong*	1.4	0.3	2.1	1.0	7	6	35	10	67	79	1.2	95	2.5	1.3
148	Singapore	0.8	0.2	1.7	1.1	8	6	38	15	65	75	1.7	100	1.7	1.1
149	Finland	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	9	10	19	13	69	76	1.9	63	2.4	0.8
150	Sweden	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	10	11	15	14	74	79	2.1	83	1.0	0.4

Countries listed in descending order of their 1995 under-five mortality rates (table 1).

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Table 6: Economic indicators

		GNP per capita (US$) 1994	GNP per capita average annual growth rate (%) 1965-80	1965-94	Rate of inflation (%) 1985-94	% of population below absolute poverty level 1980-89 urban	rural	% of central government expenditure allocated to 1990-95 health	education	defence	ODA inflow in millions US$ 1994	ODA inflow as a % of recipient GNP 1994	Debt service as a % of exports of goods and services 1970	1994
1	Niger	230	2.5	-2.1	0		35x				376	18	4	9
2	Angola	700x		-6.8	6			6x	15x	34x	451	6		3
3	Sierra Leone	160	0.7	-0.4	68		65x	10	13	10	276	39	11	16
4	Mozambique	90		3.8	53	50	67	5x	10x	35x	1231	88		19
5	Afghanistan	280x	0.6			18x	36x				228	4		
6	Guinea-Bissau	240	-2.7	2.2	66			1x	3x	4x	177	70		11
7	Guinea	520	1.3	1.3	19			3x	11x	29x	360	11		13
8	Malawi	170	3.2	-0.7	19	25	85	7x	12x	5x	470	26	6	16
9	Liberia	450x	0.5				23x	5x	11x	9x	63	5	6	
10	Somalia	120x	-0.1	-2.3	75	40x	70x	1x	2x	38x	538	49	2	7
11	Mali	250	2.1x	1.0	3	27x	48x	2x	9x	8x	442	17	1	25
12	Zambia	350	-1.2	-1.4	92	25		14	15		719	22	6	26
13	Eritrea	100x									158	46		
14	Ethiopia	100	0.4	-0.6	6	60	65	3	11	40	1070	20	11	11
15	Mauritania	480	-0.1	0.2	7			4x	23x		269	25	3	21
16	Nigeria	280	4.2	1.2	30			1x	3x	3x	190	1	4	19
17	Bhutan	400		4.4	8			8	11		77	12		7
18	Uganda	190	-2.2	2.3	75			2x	15x	26x	753	19	3	36
19	Zaire	220x	-1.3	-1.0			80x	1	1	3	245	3	5	6
20	Burundi	160	2.4	-0.7	5	55x	85x	4x	16x	16x	310	31	4	21
21	Cambodia	200x									337	17		0
22	Central African Rep	370	0.8	-2.7	4		91				166	14	5	9
23	Burkina Faso	300	1.7	-0.1	2			7	17	14	435	14	4	7
24	Madagascar	200	-0.4	-1.7	16	50x	50x	7	17	8	289	10	32	6
25	Tanzania , U. Rep. of	140	0.8	0.8	23			6x	8x	16x	968	24	1	18
26	Lesotho	720	6.8	0.6	14	50x	55x	12	22	7	117	8	1	4
27	Chad	180	-1.9	0.7	2	30x	56x	8x	8x		215	19	4	7
28	Côte d'Ivoire	610	2.8	-4.6	0	30	26	4x	21x	4x	1594	19	7	21
29	Myanmar	220x	1.6		25	40x	40x	5	15	39	162	2	18	15
30	Gabon	3880	5.6	-3.7	3						182	4	6	8
31	Benin	370	-0.3	-0.8	3			6x	31x	17x	257	13	2	10
32	Rwanda	80	1.6	-6.6	4	30	90x	5x	26x		713	115	1	11
33	Pakistan	430	1.8	1.3	9	32x	29x	1	2	31	1606	3	22	29
34	Lao Peo. Dem. Rep	320		2.1	24						218	14		8
35	Ghana	410	-0.8	1.4	28	59	37	7	22	5	546	8	5	16
36	Togo	320	1.7	-2.7	4	42x		5x	20x	11x	126	10	3	4
37	Haiti	230	0.9	-5.0	13	65	80				601	37	5	0
38	Bangladesh	220	-0.3	2.0	7	86x	86x	5x	11x	10x	1757	7	0	14
39	India	320	1.5	2.9	10	29	33	2	2	15	2324	1	21	20
40	Sudan	480x	0.8	-0.2	55		85x				412	3	11	0
41	Nepal	200		2.3	12	55x	61x	5	11	6	448	10	3	12
42	Gambia	330		0.5	11			7	12	4	70	20	1	16
43	Senegal	600	-0.5	-0.7	3						644	13	4	11
44	Yemen	280						5	21	30	172	4		4
45	Congo	620	2.7	-2.9	0						362	23	11	49
46	Cameroon	680	2.4	-6.9	1	15x	40x	5	18	9	731	8	3	13
47	Bolivia	770	1.7	1.7	20			7	19	8	578	10	11	24
48	Papua New Guinea	1240		2.2	4	10x	75x	9	18	3	326	6	1	10
49	Kenya	250	3.1	0.0	12	10x	55x	5	19	6	676	10	6	27
50	Turkmenistan	1230x		-1.5	46						19	0		4
51	Tajikistan	360		-11.4	104						49	2		
52	Namibia	1970		3.3	11			10	22	7	138	5		
53	Indonesia	680	5.2	6.0	9	20	16	3	10	6	1642	1	7	19
54	Morocco	1140	2.7	1.2	5	28x	45x	3	18	14	631	2	8	30
55	Mongolia	300		-3.2	46			4	7	12	184	26		9
56	Zimbabwe	500	1.7	-0.5	20			8x	24x	17x	561	10	2	20
57	Iraq	1036x									259	1		
58	Guatemala	1200	3.0	0.9	20	17	51	11	19	15	224	2	7	9
59	South Africa	3040	3.2	-1.3	14						294	0		
60	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	5310x	0.0								7	0		
61	Uzbekistan	960		-2.3	93						23	0		3
62	Algeria	1650	4.2	2.5	22	20x					420	1	3	53
63	Brazil	2970	6.3	-0.4	913	9	34	6	4	3	336	0	12	17
64	Nicaragua	340	0.7	-6.1	1315	21x	19x	13	16	6	600	41	11	36
65	Peru	2110	0.8	-2.0	495	46	82	5	16	11	416	1	12	16
66	Kyrgyzstan	630		-5.0	101						154	5		4
67	Philippines	950	3.2	1.7	10	52	64	3	16	11	1057	2	8	14
68	Botswana	2800	9.9	6.6	12	40	55	5	20	12	89	2	1	4
69	Egypt	720	2.8	1.3	16	34	34	2	12	9	2695	6	26	12
70	Azerbaijan	500		-12.2	123						70	2		
71	Turkey	2500	3.6	1.4	66			3	14	10	163	0	16	23
72	China	530	4.1	7.8	10		13	0	3	19	3232	1	0x	8
73	Kazakstan	1160		6.5	150						48	0		2
74	Viet Nam	200			103						897	6		5
75	Dominican Rep	1330	3.8	2.2	29	45x	43x	11	10	5	68	1	4	18

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		GNP per capita (US$) 1994	GNP per capita average annual growth rate (%) 1985-80	GNP per capita average annual growth rate (%) 1985-94	Rate of inflation (%) 1985-94	% of population below absolute poverty level 1980-89 urban	% of population below absolute poverty level 1980-89 rural	% of central government expenditure allocated to 1990-95 health	% of central government expenditure allocated to 1990-95 education	% of central government expenditure allocated to 1990-95 defence	ODA inflow in millions US$ 1994	ODA inflow as a % of recipient GNP 1994	Debt service as a % of exports of goods and services 1970	Debt service as a % of exports of goods and services 1994
76	Albania	380		-6.0	33						164	13		2
77	Ecuador	1280	5.4	0.9	48	40	65	11	18	13	217	2	9	19
78	El Salvador	1360	1.5	2.2	16	20	32	8	13	8	316	4	4	14
79	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	1033x	2.9	-1.0	22			9	16	7	131	0		19
80	Lebanon	2150x									235	4		8
81	Honduras	600	1.1	0.5	12	31	70	10x	19x	7x	298	9	3	31
82	Tunisia	1790	4.7	2.1	6	20x	15x	7	18	5	105	1	18	17
83	Colombia	1670	3.7	2.4	25	32	70	5	19	9	127	0	12	26
84	Syrian Arab Rep.	1160x	5.1	-2.1	22			2	10	31	745	5	11	3
85	Moldova	870												1
86	Paraguay	1580	4.1	1.0	26	19x	50x	7	22	11	103	1	12	9
87	Saudi Arabia	7050	4.0x	-1.7	3			6x	14x	36x	20	0		
88	Mexico	4180	3.6	0.9	40			2	14	2	431	0	24	21
89	Thailand	2410	4.4	8.6	5	10	25	8	21	17	578	0	3	5
90	Armenia	680		-13.0	134						142	6		2
91	TFYR Macedonia	820												11
92	Korea, Dem. Peo. Rep.	970x									6	0		
93	Russian Federation	2650		-4.1	124			1	3	16				6
94	Romania	1270		-4.5	64			8	10	7			0x	4
95	Argentina	8110	1.7	2.0	317			3	9	7	225	0	22	22
96	Georgia	580x		-18.6	234						105	3		3
97	Latvia	2320		-6.0	70			6	15	3				2
98	Jordan	1440	5.8	-5.6	7	14x	17x	7	16	21	370	5	4	11
99	Oman	5140	9.0	0.5	0			6	13	37	95	1		10
100	Ukraine	1910		-8.0	160									2
101	Venezuela	2760	2.3	0.7	37			10x	20x	6x	31	0	3	12
102	Yugoslavia	a									1716			
103	Mauritius	3150	3.7	5.8	9	12x	12x	9	17	2	14	0	3	5
104	Estonia	2820		-6.1	78			17	9	3				1
105	Uruguay	4660	2.5	2.9	74	22		6	7	7	86	1	22	12
106	Belarus	2160		-1.9	138			3	18	4				4
107	Panama	2580	2.8	-1.2	2	21x	30x	20	20	5	40	1	8	5
108	Bulgaria	1250		-2.7	42			3	3	6				12
109	Lithuania	1350		-8.0	102			5	7	2				2
110	Sri Lanka	640	2.8	2.9	11			6	11	12	595	5	11	9
111	United Arab Emirates	21430x		0.4				7	17	37	-7	0		
112	Trinidad and Tobago	3740	3.1	-2.3	7		39x				21	0	5	27
113	Bosnia and Herzegovina	b												
114	Poland	2410		0.8	102									13
115	Costa Rica	2400	3.3	2.8	18	8	20	21	23		76	1	10	11
116	Slovakia	2250		-3.0	10									7
117	Chile	3520	0.0	6.5	19	12	20	12	14	9	157	0	19	8
118	Croatia	2560						14	7	18				2
119	Hungary	3840	5.1	-1.2	20			8	3	4				43
120	Kuwait	19420	0.6x	1.1				6	11	22	6	0		
121	Jamaica	1540	0.1	3.9	28		80	7x	11x	6x	114	3	3	18
122	Malaysia	3480	4.7	5.6	3	13	38	6	22	13	68	0	4	6
123	Portugal	9320	4.6	4.0	12			9x	11x	6x			7	16
124	Cuba	1170x						23x	10x		47	0		
125	United States	25880	1.8	1.3	3			18	2	18				
126	Czech Rep.	3200		-2.1	12			17	11	6				6
127	Belgium	22870	3.6	2.3	3			2x	12x	5x				
128	Greece	7700	4.8	1.3	16			7	9	9	44x	0x	9	
129	Spain	13440	4.1	2.8	7			6	4	4				
130	Korea, Rep. of	8260	7.3	7.8	7	18x	11x	1	20	18	-114	0	20	4
131	France	23420	3.7	1.6	3			16	7	6				
132	Israel	14530	3.7	2.3	18			6	14	19	1237	2	3	
133	New Zealand	13350	1.7	0.7	5			16	15	4				
134	Slovenia	7040												2
135	Australia	18000	2.2	1.2	4			13	8	8				
136	Italy	19300	3.2	1.8	6			11x	8x	4x				
137	Netherlands	22010	2.7	1.9	2			14	10	4				
138	Norway	26390	3.6	1.4	3			10	10	7				
139	Canada	19510	3.3	0.3	3			5	3	7				
140	Austria	24630	4.0	2.0	3			13	10	2				
141	United Kingdom	18340	2.0	1.3	5			14	3	10				
142	Switzerland	37930	1.5	0.5	4			13x	3x	10x				
143	Ireland	13530	2.8	5.0	2			14	13	3				
144	Germany	25580	3.0x	1.9	3			17	1	7				
145	Denmark	27970	2.2	1.3	3			1	11	5				
146	Japan	34630	5.1	3.2	1			2	6	4				
147	Hong Kong*	21650	6.2	5.3	9			8x	17x		27	0		
148	Singapore	22500	8.3	6.1	4			5	25	25	17	0	1	
149	Finland	18850	3.6	-0.3	4			3	11	4				
150	Sweden	23530	2.0	-0.1	6			8	5	6				

Countries listed in descending order of their 1995 under-five mortality rates (table 1).
a. Range US$726 to US$2895. b. Range US$725 or less.

Table 7: Women

		Life expectancy females as a % of males 1985	Adult literacy rate females as a % of males 1985	Enrolment ratios females as a % of males 1990-94		Contraceptive prevalence (%) 1990-95	% of pregnant women immunized against tetanus 1992-95	% of births attended by trained health personnel 1990-95	Maternal mortality rate 1990
				primary school	secondary school				
1	Niger	107	33	60	44	4	57	15	1200
2	Angola	107	52x	92		1x	14	15x	1500
3	Sierra Leone	108	40	70	55	4x	61	25x	1800
4	Mozambique	107	40	74	67	4x	61	25x	1500
5	Afghanistan	102	32	35	36	2x	3	9x	1700
6	Guinea-Bissau	107	63	55x	44x	1x	53	27x	910
7	Guinea	102	44	49	35	2	56	31	1600
8	Malawi	103	58	92	50	13	77	55	560
9	Liberia	105	41	55x	39x	6x	77	58x	560
10	Somalia	107	39x	53x	56x	1x	11	2x	1600
11	Mali	107	59	63	50	7	19	24	1200
12	Zambia	103	83	92x	56x	15	44	51	940
13	Eritrea	106		79	76	8	19	21	1400
14	Ethiopia	107	54	70	92	4	22	14x	1400
15	Mauritania	106	52	82	58	4	28	40	930
16	Nigeria	106	70	78	84	6	21	31	1000
17	Bhutan	107	50	61x	29x	19	70	15	1600
18	Uganda	105	68	80	57	15	76	38	1200
19	Zaire	106	78	74	45	8	33		870
20	Burundi	107	47	82	63	9x	30	19x	1300
21	Cambodia	105	46x				36	47x	900
22	Central African Rep	110	75	63x	35x	15	50	46	700
23	Burkina Faso	107	30	64	55	8	39	42	930
24	Madagascar	105	83x	96	100	17	33	57	490
25	Tanzania , U. Rep. of	106	72	97	83	20	71	53	770
26	Lesotho	108	77	117	141	23	12	40x	610
27	Chad	107	56	48	15	1x	50	15	1500
28	Côte d'Ivoire	105	60	73	52	11	22	45	810
29	Myanmar	106	88	97	100	17	83	57x	580
30	Gabon	106	72				29	80x	500
31	Benin	107	53	50	41	9x	77	45x	990
32	Rwanda	106	74	97	82	21	88	26	1300
33	Pakistan	103	48	53	46	12	36	19	340
34	Lao Peo. Dem. Rep	106	64	75	61	19	35		650
35	Ghana	107	71	84	64	20	64	44	740
36	Togo	107	55	66	35	12x	43	54x	640
37	Haiti	106	88	93	95	18	49	21	1000
38	Bangladesh	100	53	87	52	45	78	14	850
39	India	100	58	81	64	41	79	34	570
40	Sudan	105	60	76	79	8	65	69	660
41	Nepal	99	34	67	50	23	11	7	1500
42	Gambia	107	47	71	52	12	93	44	1100
43	Senegal	104	53	75	52	7	39	46	1200
44	Yemen	101	49x	39	21	7	3	16	1400
45	Congo	109	81				75		890
46	Cameroon	105	69	85	72	16	12	64	550
47	Bolivia	106	84	91	85	45	65	47	650
48	Papua New Guinea	103	78	84	67	4x	31	20x	930
49	Kenya	105	81	99	82	33	72	45	650
50	Turkmenistan	111	98x						55
51	Tajikistan	108	98x	97	103				130
52	Namibia	104		103	124	29	72	68	370
53	Indonesia	106	87	97	81	55	74	36	650
54	Morocco	106	54	71	73	50	37	40	610
55	Mongolia	104	87	105	114x			99x	65
56	Zimbabwe	105	89	93	78	48	46	69	570
57	Iraq	105	63	85	64	18x	72	54x	310
58	Guatemala	108	78	88	92	31	55	35	200
59	South Africa	110	100	99	118	50x	26	82	230
60	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	106	72	100	100		45	76x	220
61	Uzbekistan	109	98x	99	96				55
62	Algeria	104	66	86	83	57	52	77	160
63	Brazil	107	100	96x	116x	66x	70	81	220
64	Nicaragua	106	103	104	113	49	49	61	160
65	Peru	106	87	96x	91x	59	21	52	280
66	Kyrgyzstan	111	98x						110
67	Philippines	106	99	99x	102x	40	48	53	280
68	Botswana	106	74	106	112	33x	56	78x	250
69	Egypt	104	61	85	85	48	64	46	170
70	Azerbaijan	112	97x	96	99				22
71	Turkey	106	78	92	65	63	38	76	180
72	China	105	81	97	85	83	11	84	95
73	Kazakstan	113	97x	100	102	59		99	80
74	Viet Nam	107	94	94x	93x	65	82	95x	160
75	Dominican Rep	106	100	104	143	56	52	92	110

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		Life expectancy females as a % of males 1995	Adult literacy rate females as a % of males 1995	Enrolment ratios females as a % of males 1990-94		Contraceptive prevalence (%) 1990-96	% of pregnant women immunized against tetanus 1992-95	% of births attended by trained health personnel 1990-96	Maternal mortality rate 1990
				primary school	secondary school				
76	Albania	106		102	86			99x	65
77	Ecuador	108	96	98	104	57	21	64	150
78	El Salvador	108	95	101	111	53	80	87	300
79	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	102	76	93	78	73	82	77	120
80	Lebanon	106	95	97	107	55x		45x	300
81	Honduras	107	100	101	128	47	48	88	220
82	Tunisia	103	70	92	89	60	49	69x	170
83	Colombia	109	100	102	119	72	57	85	100
84	Syrian Arab Rep.	106	65	89	81	36	76	67	180
85	Moldova	113	95x	99	107				60
86	Paraguay	105	97	96	106	48	66	66	160
87	Saudi Arabia	105	69	94	80		62	82x	130
88	Mexico	109	95	96	102	53x	42	77	110
89	Thailand	109	96	99	97	74	93	71x	200
90	Armenia	109	99x	107	113				50
91	TFYR Macedonia	109		99	104		91		
92	Korea, Dem. Peo. Rep.	109		94x			95	100x	70
93	Russian Federation	119	99x	99	108				75
94	Romania	110	98x	99	99	57		100x	130
95	Argentina	110	100	99	107	74x		97	100
96	Georgia	112	99x						33
97	Latvia	118	99x	99	107				40
98	Jordan	106	85	101	104	35	59	87	150
99	Oman	106	65	94	89	9x	95	87x	190
100	Ukraine	115	98x	100	146			100x	50
101	Venezuela	108	98	102	141	49x	18	69x	120
102	Yugoslavia	107	91x	101	102				
103	Mauritius	110	91	99	103	75	78	97	120
104	Estonia	117	100x	99	110	70			41
105	Uruguay	109	101	99	102x		13	96x	85
106	Belarus	116	98x	99	108	50		100x	37
107	Panama	106	99	96	108	58x	24	86	55
108	Bulgaria	110	98x	97	106	76x		100x	27
109	Lithuania	117	99x	95	104				36
110	Sri Lanka	106	94	99	110	66	81	94	140
111	United Arab Emirates	103	101	96	112			96x	26
112	Trinidad and Tobago	107	98	100	105	53x	19	98x	90
113	Bosnia and Herzegovina	108							
114	Poland	113	99x	99	106	75x		99x	19
115	Costa Rica	106	100	99	109	75	90	93x	50
116	Slovakia	113		100	103	74			
117	Chile	110	100	99	108	43x		98x	65
118	Croatia	113	99x	100	108		93		
119	Hungary	114	99x	100	104	73x		99x	30
120	Kuwait	105	91	100	100	35x	21	99x	29
121	Jamaica	106	110	99	113	62	82	82x	120
122	Malaysia	106	88	100	109	48x	79	94	80
123	Portugal	110	91x	97	117	66x		90x	15
124	Cuba	105	99	100	111	70x	61	90x	95
125	United States	109		99	99	74x		99x	12
126	Czech Rep.	110		101	104	69			15
127	Belgium	109		101	101	79		100x	10
128	Greece	107	95x	101	98			97x	10
129	Spain	108	96x	101	112	59x		96x	7
130	Korea, Rep. of	111	98	102	99	79		98	130
131	France	110		98	103	75		99	15
132	Israel	105	94x	101	108			99x	7
133	New Zealand	108		99	101	70x		99x	25
134	Slovenia	114		100	102				13
135	Australia	108		99	104	76x		100	9
136	Italy	109	98x	101	101	78x			12
137	Netherlands	108		103	95	80		100x	12
138	Norway	109		100	97	76x		100x	6
139	Canada	109		99	99	73x		99x	6
140	Austria	108		100	95	71x		100	10
141	United Kingdom	107		101	103	82		100x	9
142	Switzerland	109		102	96	71x		99x	6
143	Ireland	108		100	109				10
144	Germany	109		101	99	75		99	22
145	Denmark	108		101	103	78x		100x	9
146	Japan	108		100	102	59		100x	18
147	Hong Kong*	108	92	99x	106x	81x		100x	7
148	Singapore	107	90	98x	103x	74x		100x	10
149	Finland	111		100	116	80x		100	11
150	Sweden	108		100	101	78x		100x	7

Countries listed in descending order of their 1995 under-five mortality rates (table 1)

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Table 8: Basic indicators on less populous countries

		Under-5 mortality rate		Infant mortality rate (under 1)		Total population (thousands)	Annual no. of births (thousands)	Annual no. of under-5 deaths (thousands)	GNP per capita (US$)	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Total adult literacy rate	% of age group enrolled in primary school (gross)	% of children immunized against measles
		1960	1995	1960	1995	1995	1995	1995	1994	1995	1995	1990-93	1992-95
1	Equatorial Guinea	316	175	188	113	400	17.0	3.0	430	49	79	149x	61
2	Djibouti	289	158	186	113	577	22.0	3.5	780x	49	46	36	42
3	Comoros	248	124	165	85	653	31.0	3.8	510	57	57	75	59
4	Swaziland	233	107	157	74	855	32.0	3.4	1100	59	77	120	93
5	Marshall Islands		92		63	54	1.4x	0.1	1680		91x	95	59
6	Sao Tome/Principe		81		63	133	4.6	0.4	250	69	57x		47
7	Kiribati		77		57	79	2.2	0.2	740	60	93x	91	96
8	Maldives	258	77	158	55	254	10.0	0.8	950	63	93	134	62
9	Cape Verde	164	73	110	54	392	14.0	1.0	930	66	72	123	66
10	Guyana	126	59	100	44	835	20.0	1.2	530	66	98	112x	84
11	Vanuatu	225	58	141	44	169	6.0	0.4	1150	66	64x	106	53
12	Tuvalu		56		40	10			650x		99x	101	94
13	Samoa	210	54	134	43	171	6.0	0.3	1000	69	98x	100	98
14	Belize	104	40	74	32	215	7.0	0.3	2530	74	70x	109	83
15	Saint Kitts/Nevis		40		32	41	0.8	0.0	4760	69	90x		99
16	Palau		35		25	17	0.3x	0.0	790x		98x	103	100
17	Grenada		33		26	92	2.1	0.1	2630	72	98x	88x	84
18	Suriname	96	32	70	26	423	10.0	0.3	860	71	93	127x	69
19	Solomon Islands	185	31	120	25	378	14.0	0.4	810	71	62x	94	68
20	Turks/Caicos Islands		31		25	14	0.2x	0.0	780x		98x		100
21	Bahamas	68	28	51	23	276	5.0	0.1	11800	74	98	97	88
22	British Virgin Islands		28		24	19	0.2x	0.0	8500x		98x		100
23	Cook Islands		28		26	19	0.4x	0.0	1550x		99x	98	96
24	Micronesia, Fed. States of		28		22	124	4.1	0.1	1890	64	81x	100	90
25	Fiji	97	25	71	21	784	18.0	0.5	2250	72	92	128	94
26	Tonga		24		20	98	2.6	0.1	1590	69	99x	98x	94
27	Qatar	239	23	145	18	551	11.0	0.3	12820	71	79	90	86
28	Saint Vincent/Grenadines		23		19	112	2.3	0.1	2140	72	82x	95x	100
29	Antigua/Barbuda		22		18	66	1.0	0.0	6770	75	95x	100x	94
30	Saint Lucia		22		18	142	3.6	0.1	3130	71	82x	95x	94
31	Dominica		21		17	71	1.5	0.0	2800	73	94x		92
32	Bahrain	203	20	130	17	564	15.0	0.3	7460	72	85	111	89
33	Seychelles		20		16	73	1.6	0.0	6680	72	88x	102x	99
34	Montserrat		14		11	11	0.2	0.0	3330x	73	97x	100x	100
35	Malta	42	12	37	10	366	5.0	0.1	7970x	77	86x	108	90
36	Barbados	90	10	74	9	262	4.0	0.0	6560	76	97	90	92
37	Cyprus	36	10	30	9	742	13.0	0.1	10260	77	94x	101	83
38	Brunei Darussalam	87	10	63	8	285	6.0	0.1	14740	75	88	107	100
39	Luxembourg	41	9	33	8	406	5.0	0.1	39600	76		91	80
40	Iceland	22	6	17	5	269	5.0	0.0	24630	79		100	98

Measuring human development

An introduction to table 9

If development in the 1990s is to assume a more human face then there arises a corresponding need for a means of measuring human as well as economic progress. From UNICEF's point of view, in particular, there is a need for an agreed method of measuring the level of child well-being and its rate of change.

The under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is used in table 9 (next page) as the principal indicator of such progress.

The U5MR has several advantages. First, it measures an end result of the development process rather than an 'input' such as school enrolment level, per capita calorie availability, or the number of doctors per thousand population — all of which are means to an end.

Second, the U5MR is known to be the result of a wide variety of inputs: the nutritional health and the health knowledge of mothers; the level of immunization and ORT use; the availability of maternal and child health services (including prenatal care); income and food availability in the family; the availability of clean water and safe sanitation; and the overall safety of the child's environment.

Third, the U5MR is less susceptible than, say, per capita GNP to the fallacy of the average. This is because the natural scale does not allow the children of the rich to be one thousand times as likely to survive, even if the man-made scale does permit them to have one thousand times as much income. In other words, it is much more difficult for a wealthy minority to affect a nation's U5MR, and it therefore presents a more accurate, if far from perfect, picture of the health status of the majority of children (and of society as a whole).

For these reasons, the U5MR is chosen by UNICEF as its single most important indicator of the state of a nation's children. That is why the statistical annex lists the nations of the world not in ascending order of their per capita GNP but in descending order of their under-five mortality rates.

The speed of progress in reducing the U5MR can be measured by calculating its average annual reduction rate (AARR). Unlike the comparison of absolute changes, the AARR reflects the fact that the lower limits to U5MR are approached only with increasing difficulty. As lower levels of under-five mortality are reached, for example, the same absolute reduction obviously represents a greater percentage of reduction. The AARR therefore shows a higher rate of progress for, say, a 10-point reduction if that reduction happens at a lower level of under-five mortality. (A fall in U5MR of 10 points from 100 to 90 represents a reduction of 10 per cent, whereas the same 10-point fall from 20 to 10 represents a reduction of 50 per cent).

When used in conjunction with GNP growth rates, the U5MR and its reduction rate can therefore give a picture of the progress being made by any country or region, and over any period of time, towards the satisfaction of some of the most essential of human needs.

As table 9 shows, there is no fixed relationship between the annual reduction rate of the U5MR and the annual rate of growth in per capita GNP. Such comparisons help to throw the emphasis on to the policies, priorities, and other factors which determine the ratio between economic and social progress.

Finally, the table gives the total fertility rate for each country and its average annual rate of reduction. It will be seen that many of the nations that have achieved significant reductions in their U5MR have also achieved significant reductions in fertility.

Table 9: The rate of progress

		Under-5 mortality rate						GNP per capita average annual growth rate (%)		Total fertility rate				
					average annual rate of reduction (%)								average annual rate of reduction (%)	
		1960	1980	1995	1960-80	1980-95	required* 1995-2000	1965-80	1985-94	1960	1980	1995	1960-80	1980-95
1	Niger	320	320	320	0.0	0.0	30.4	-2.5	-2.1	7.3	8.1	7.3	-0.5	0.7
2	Angola	345	261	292	1.4	-0.7	28.6		-6.8	6.4	6.9	6.9	-0.4	0.0
3	Sierra Leone	385	301	284	1.2	0.4	28.0	0.7	-0.4	6.2	6.5	6.3	-0.2	0.2
4	Mozambique	331	269	275	1.0	-0.1	27.4		3.8	6.3	6.5	6.3	-0.2	0.2
5	Afghanistan	360	280	257	1.3	0.6	26.0	0.6		6.9	7.1	6.6	-0.1	0.5
6	Guinea-Bissau	336	290	227	0.7	1.6	23.5	-2.7	2.2	5.1	5.7	5.6	-0.6	0.1
7	Guinea	337	276	219	1.0	1.5	22.8	1.3	1.3	7.0	7.0	6.8	0.0	0.2
8	Malawi	365	290	219	1.1	1.9	22.8	3.2	-0.7	6.9	7.6	6.9	-0.5	0.6
9	Liberia	288	235	216	1.0	0.6	22.5	0.5		6.6	6.8	6.6	-0.1	0.2
10	Somalia	294	246	211	0.9	1.0	22.1	-0.1	-2.3	7.0	7.0	6.8	0.0	0.2
11	Mali	400	310	210	1.3	2.6	22.0	2.1x	1.0	7.1	7.1	6.9	0.0	0.2
12	Zambia	220	160	203	1.6	-1.6	21.3	-1.2	-1.4	6.6	7.1	5.7	-0.4	1.5
13	Eritrea	294	260	195	0.6	1.9	20.5			6.6	6.1	5.6	0.4	0.6
14	Ethiopia	294	260	195	0.6	1.9	20.5	0.4	-0.6	6.9	6.9	6.8	0.0	0.1
15	Mauritania	321	249	195	1.3	1.6	20.5	-0.1	0.2	6.5	6.3	5.2	0.2	1.3
16	Nigeria	204	196	191	0.2	0.2	20.1	4.2	1.2	6.5	6.5	6.2	0.0	0.3
17	Bhutan	324	249	189	1.3	1.8	19.9		4.4	6.0	5.9	5.7	0.1	0.2
18	Uganda	218	181	185	0.9	-0.2	19.4	-2.2	2.3	6.9	7.0	7.0	0.1	0.0
19	Zaire	286	204	185	1.7	0.6	19.4	-1.3	-1.0	6.0	6.6	6.5	-0.5	0.1
20	Burundi	255	193	176	1.4	0.6	18.4	2.4	-0.7	6.8	6.8	6.5	0.0	0.3
21	Cambodia	217	330	174	-2.1	4.3	18.2			6.3	4.6	5.1	1.6	-0.7
22	Central African Rep	294	202	165	1.9	1.4	17.1	0.8	-2.7	5.6	5.8	5.5	0.2	0.4
23	Burkina Faso	318	246	164	1.3	2.7	17.0	1.7	-0.1	6.4	6.5	6.3	-0.1	0.2
24	Madagascar	364	216	164	2.6	1.8	17.0	-0.4	-1.7	6.6	6.6	5.9	0.0	0.7
25	Tanzania , U. Rep. of	249	180	160	1.6	0.9	16.5	0.8	0.8	6.8	6.8	5.7	0.0	1.2
26	Lesotho	204	173	154	0.8	0.8	15.8	6.8	0.6	5.8	5.7	5.0	0.1	0.9
27	Chad	325	206	152	2.3	2.0	15.5	-1.9	0.7	6.0	5.9	5.7	0.1	0.2
28	Côte d'Ivoire	300	170	150	2.8	0.8	15.2	2.8	-4.6	7.2	7.4	7.1	0.1	0.3
29	Myanmar	237	146	150	2.4	-0.2	15.2	1.6		6.0	5.1	4.0	0.8	1.6
30	Gabon	287	194	148	2.0	1.8	15.0	5.6	3.7	4.1	4.4	5.5	-0.4	-1.5
31	Benin	310	176	142	2.8	1.4	14.1	-0.3	-0.8	6.9	7.1	6.9	-0.1	0.2
32	Rwanda	191	222	139	-0.8	3.1	13.7	1.6	-6.6	7.5	8.3	6.3	-0.5	1.8
33	Pakistan	221	151	137	1.9	0.6	13.4	1.8	1.3	6.9	7.0	5.9	-0.1	1.1
34	Lao Peo. Dem. Rep	233	190	134	1.0	2.3	13.0		2.1	6.2	6.7	6.4	-0.4	0.3
35	Ghana	213	155	130	1.6	1.2	12.4	-0.8	1.4	6.9	6.5	5.7	0.3	0.9
36	Togo	264	175	128	2.0	2.1	12.1	1.7	-2.7	6.6	6.6	6.3	0.0	0.3
37	Haiti	260	195	124	1.4	3.0	11.4	0.9	-5.0	6.3	5.3	4.7	0.9	0.8
38	Bangladesh	247	211	115	0.8	4.0	9.9	-0.3	2.0	6.7	6.4	4.1	0.2	3.0
39	India	236	177	115	1.4	2.9	9.9	1.5	2.9	5.9	4.7	3.6	1.1	1.8
40	Sudan	292	200	115	1.9	3.7	9.9	0.8	-0.2	6.7	6.5	5.6	0.2	1.0
41	Nepal	290	180	114	2.4	3.0	9.8		2.3	5.7	6.4	5.2	-0.6	1.4
42	Gambia	375	250	110	2.0	5.5	9.0		0.5	6.4	6.5	5.4	-0.1	1.2
43	Senegal	303	221	110	1.6	4.6	9.0	-0.5	-0.7	7.0	6.9	5.8	0.1	1.2
44	Yemen	340	210	110	2.4	4.3	9.0			7.6	7.5	7.4	0.0	0.2
45	Congo	220	125	108	2.8	1.0	8.7	2.7	-2.9	5.9	6.3	6.1	-0.3	0.2
46	Cameroon	264	173	106	2.1	3.3	8.3	2.4	-6.9	5.8	6.4	5.5	-0.5	1.0
47	Bolivia	252	170	105	2.0	3.2	8.1	1.7	1.7	6.7	5.6	4.6	0.9	1.3
48	Papua New Guinea	248	95	95	4.8	0.0	8.1		2.2	6.3	5.7	4.8	0.5	1.1
49	Kenya	202	112	90	2.9	1.5	8.1	3.1	0.0	8.0	7.8	5.0	0.1	1.7
50	Turkmenistan		126	85		2.6	3.9		-1.5	6.4	5.1	3.8	1.1	2.0
51	Tajikistan		125	79		3.1	5.1		-11.4	6.3	5.7	4.7	0.5	1.3
52	Namibia	206	114	78	3.0	2.5	6.7		3.3	6.0	5.9	5.1	0.1	1.0
53	Indonesia	216	128	75	2.6	3.5	3.4	5.2	6.0	5.5	4.4	2.8	1.1	3.0
54	Morocco	215	145	75	2.0	4.4	5.6	2.7	1.2	7.2	5.5	3.4	1.3	3.2
55	Mongolia	185	112	74	2.5	2.8	5.4		-3.2	6.0	5.4	3.4	0.5	3.1
56	Zimbabwe	181	125	74	1.8	3.5	6.6	1.7	-0.5	7.5	6.4	4.8	0.8	1.9
57	Iraq	171	83	71	3.6	1.0	15.9			7.2	6.5	5.5	0.5	1.1
58	Guatemala	205	136	67	2.0	4.7	3.4	3.0	0.9	6.9	6.3	5.1	0.5	1.4
59	South Africa	126	91	67	1.6	2.1	6.4	3.2	-1.3	6.5	4.9	4.0	1.4	1.4
60	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	269	118	63	4.1	4.2	3.9	0.0		7.1	7.3	6.2	-0.1	1.1
61	Uzbekistan		98	62		3.1	3.3		2.3	6.3	4.9	3.7	1.3	1.9
62	Algeria	243	145	61	2.6	5.7	2.9	4.2	2.5	7.3	6.8	3.6	0.4	4.2
63	Brazil	181	93	60	3.3	2.9	5.3	6.3	-0.4	6.2	3.9	2.8	2.3	2.2
64	Nicaragua	209	143	60	1.9	5.8	3.6	0.7	-6.1	7.4	6.2	4.8	0.9	1.7
65	Peru	236	130	55	3.0	5.7	2.2	0.8	2.0	6.9	5.0	3.3	1.6	2.8
66	Kyrgyzstan		90	54		3.4	4.1		5.0	5.1	4.1	3.5	1.1	1.1
67	Philippines	102	70	53	1.9	1.8	5.0	3.2	1.7	6.9	4.9	3.8	1.7	1.7
68	Botswana	170	94	52	3.0	3.9	4.6	9.9	6.6	6.8	6.1	4.7	0.5	1.7
69	Egypt	258	180	51	1.8	8.4	-0.9	2.8	1.3	7.0	5.2	3.7	1.5	2.3
70	Azerbaijan		59	50		1.1	9.4		-12.2	5.5	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.1
71	Turkey	217	141	50	2.2	6.9	-1.3	3.6	1.4	6.3	4.3	3.2	1.9	2.0
72	China	209	65	47	5.9	2.1	8.1	4.1	7.8	5.5	2.9	2.0	3.2	2.5
73	Kazakstan		71	47		2.8	3.9		-6.5	4.5	3.0	2.4	2.0	1.5
74	Viet Nam	219	105	45	3.7	5.5	4.2			6.1	5.1	3.7	0.9	2.1
75	Dominican Rep	152	94	44	2.4	5.0	3.3	3.8	2.2	7.4	4.3	2.9	2.7	2.6

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		Under-5 mortality rate						GNP per capita average annual growth rate (%)		Total fertility rate				
					average annual rate of reduction (%)								average annual rate of reduction (%)	
		1960	1980	1995	1960-80	1980-95	required* 1995-2000	1965-80	1985-94	1960	1980	1995	1960-80	1980-95
76	Albania	151	57	40	4.9	2.4	7.7		-6.0	5.9	3.8	2.8	2.2	2.0
77	Ecuador	180	101	40	2.9	6.2	3.7	5.4	0.9	6.7	5.1	3.3	1.4	2.9
78	El Salvador	210	120	40	2.8	7.3	2.1	1.5	2.2	6.8	5.4	3.8	1.2	2.3
79	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	233	126	40	3.1	7.6	0.4	2.9	-1.0	7.2	6.7	4.8	0.4	2.2
80	Lebanon	85	40	40	3.8	0.0	8.1			6.3	4.0	2.9	2.3	2.1
81	Honduras	203	100	38	3.6	6.4	2.2	1.1	0.5	7.5	6.3	4.6	0.9	2.1
82	Tunisia	244	102	37	4.4	6.7	2.1	4.7	2.1	7.1	5.3	3.0	1.5	3.8
83	Colombia	132	59	36	4.1	3.2	7.1	3.7	2.4	6.8	3.8	2.6	2.9	2.5
84	Syrian Arab Rep.	201	73	36	5.1	4.7	4.0	5.1	-2.1	7.3	7.4	5.6	-0.1	1.9
85	Moldova		49	34		2.4	5.9			3.3	2.5	2.1	1.4	1.2
86	Paraguay	90	61	34	1.9	3.9	6.4	4.1	1.0	6.8	4.8	4.1	1.7	1.1
87	Saudi Arabia	292	90	34	5.9	6.5	2.5	4.0a	-1.7	7.2	7.3	6.2	0.1	1.1
88	Mexico	148	87	32	2.7	6.7	4.2	3.6	0.9	6.8	4.7	3.0	1.8	3.0
89	Thailand	146	61	32	4.4	4.2	5.5	4.4	8.6	6.4	3.6	2.1	2.9	3.6
90	Armenia		34	31		0.6	6.2		-13.0	4.5	2.4	2.5	3.1	0.3
91	TFYR Macedonia	177	69	31	4.7	5.3	2.5			4.2	2.6	2.0	2.4	1.7
92	Korea, Dem. Peo. Rep.	120	43	30	5.1	2.5	5.1			5.8	3.1	2.3	3.1	2.0
93	Russian Federation		43	30		2.4	5.6		-4.1	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.9
94	Romania	82	36	29	4.1	1.4	5.5		-4.5	2.3	2.4	1.5	-0.2	3.1
95	Argentina	68	41	27	2.5	2.8	8.2	1.7	2.0	3.1	3.3	2.7	-0.3	1.3
96	Georgia		40	26		2.9	4.6		-18.6	2.9	2.3	2.1	1.2	0.6
97	Latvia		36	26		2.2	8.1		-6.0	1.9	2.0	1.6	0.3	1.5
98	Jordan	149	66	25	4.1	6.4	1.6	5.8a	-5.6	7.7	7.1	5.4	0.4	1.8
99	Oman	300	95	25	5.7	8.9	1.4	9.0	0.5	7.2	7.2	6.9	0.0	0.3
100	Ukraine		31	24		1.7	8.1		-8.0	2.2	2.0	1.6	0.5	1.5
101	Venezuela	70	42	24	2.6	3.8	6.2	2.3	0.7	6.6	4.2	3.1	2.3	2.0
102	Yugoslavia	120	44	23	5.0	4.3	2.8			2.7	2.3	2.0	0.8	0.9
103	Mauritius	84	42	23	3.4	4.1	5.7	3.7	5.8	5.8	2.8	2.3	3.6	1.3
104	Estonia		30	22		2.1	7.3		-6.1	2.0	2.1	1.6	-0.2	1.8
105	Uruguay	47	42	21	0.6	4.6	5.8	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.3	0.4	1.1
106	Belarus		32	20		3.1	5.4		-1.9	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.4
107	Panama	104	31	20	6.0	2.9	7.3	2.8	-1.2	5.9	3.8	2.8	2.2	2.0
108	Bulgaria	70	25	19	5.1	1.8	9.2		-2.7	2.2	2.1	1.5	0.2	2.2
109	Lithuania		28	19		2.6	7.1		-8.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	0.9	1.0
110	Sri Lanka	130	52	19	4.6	6.7	4.3	2.8	2.9	5.3	3.5	2.4	2.1	2.5
111	United Arab Emirates	240	64	19	6.6	8.1	3.4		0.4	6.9	5.4	4.1	1.2	1.8
112	Trinidad and Tobago	73	40	18	3.0	5.3	2.2	3.1	-2.3	5.1	3.3	2.3	2.2	2.4
113	Bosnia and Herzegovina	155	38	17	7.0	5.4	4.9			4.0	2.1	1.6	3.2	1.8
114	Poland	70	24	16	5.3	2.7	6.0		0.8	3.0	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.3
115	Costa Rica	112	29	16	6.8	3.8	8.2	3.3	2.8	7.0	3.7	3.0	3.2	1.4
116	Slovakia		23	15		2.7	8.5		-3.0	3.1	2.4	1.9	1.3	1.6
117	Chile	138	35	15	6.9	5.6	2.1	0.0	6.5	5.3	2.8	2.5	3.2	0.8
118	Croatia	98	23	14	7.2	3.1	8.1			2.3	2.0	1.7	0.7	1.1
119	Hungary	57	26	14	3.9	4.2	4.7	5.1	-1.2	2.0	2.0	1.7	0.0	1.1
120	Kuwait	128	35	14	6.6	6.2	4.4	0.6a	1.1	7.3	5.4	3.0	1.5	3.9
121	Jamaica	76	39	13	3.4	7.2	4.1	-0.1	3.9	5.4	3.8	2.2	1.8	3.6
122	Malaysia	105	42	13	4.6	7.8	-1.0	4.7	5.6	6.8	4.2	3.4	2.4	1.4
123	Portugal	112	31	11	6.4	6.9	0.6	4.6	4.0	3.1	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.1
124	Cuba	50	26	10	3.3	6.0	3.6			4.2	2.0	1.8	3.7	0.7
125	United States	30	15	10	3.3	2.8	6.3	1.9	1.3	3.5	1.8	2.1	3.3	-1.0
126	Czech Rep.		20	10		4.8	3.9		-2.1	2.3	2.2	1.8	0.2	1.3
127	Belgium	35	15	10	4.3	3.0	8.2	3.6	2.3	2.6	1.6	1.7	2.4	-0.4
128	Greece	64	23	10	5.2	5.8	5.0	4.8	1.3	2.2	2.1	1.4	0.2	2.7
129	Spain	57	16	9	6.2	3.7	7.8	4.1	2.8	2.8	2.2	1.2	1.2	4.0
130	Korea, Rep. of	124	18	9	9.8	4.4	5.3	7.3	7.8	5.7	2.6	1.8	3.9	2.5
131	France	34	13	9	4.9	2.3	7.6	3.7	1.6	2.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	0.7
132	Israel	39	19	9	3.6	5.3	2.2	3.7	2.3	3.9	3.3	2.8	0.8	1.1
133	New Zealand	26	16	9	2.5	4.0	0.7	1.7	0.7	3.9	2.1	2.1	3.1	0.0
134	Slovenia	45	18	8	4.6	5.2	4.0			2.4	2.1	1.5	0.7	2.2
135	Australia	24	13	8	3.0	3.5	4.5	2.2	1.2	3.3	2.0	1.9	2.5	0.3
136	Italy	50	17	8	5.3	5.3	3.6	3.2	1.6	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.8
137	Netherlands	22	11	8	3.4	2.4	5.8	2.7	1.9	3.1	1.5	1.6	3.6	-0.4
138	Norway	23	11	8	3.8	2.2	3.4	3.6	1.4	2.9	1.8	2.0	2.4	0.7
139	Canada	33	13	8	4.8	3.6	5.5	3.3	0.3	3.8	1.7	1.9	4.0	0.7
140	Austria	43	17	7	4.6	5.6	3.2	4.0	2.0	2.7	1.6	1.6	2.6	0.0
141	United Kingdom	27	14	7	3.1	4.3	3.9	2.0	1.3	2.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	0.0
142	Switzerland	27	11	7	4.5	2.7	3.6	1.5	0.5	2.4	1.5	1.6	2.4	-0.4
143	Ireland	36	14	7	4.6	4.6	3.6	2.8	5.0	3.8	3.2	2.1	0.9	2.8
144	Germany	40	16	7	4.7	5.5	3.1	3.0a	1.9	2.4	1.5	1.3	2.4	1.0
145	Denmark	25	10	7	4.4	2.8	2.5	2.2	1.3	2.6	1.6	1.7	2.4	-0.4
146	Japan	40	11	6	6.6	3.5	8.3	5.1	3.2	2.0	1.8	1.5	0.5	1.2
147	Hong Kong*	52	13	6	6.9	5.2	4.1	6.2	5.3	5.0	2.1	1.2	4.3	3.7
148	Singapore	40	13	6	5.6	5.7	0.7	8.3	6.1	5.5	1.8	1.7	5.6	0.4
149	Finland	28	9	5	5.9	3.6	2.5	3.6	0.3	2.7	1.7	1.9	2.3	0.7
150	Sweden	20	9	5	4.1	3.9	1.7	2.0	0.1	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.8

*The average annual reduction rate required to achieve an under-five mortality rate in all countries of 70 per 1,000 live births or of two thirds the 1990 rate, whichever is the less.
Countries listed in descending order of their 1995 under-five mortality rates (table 1).

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Table 10: Regional summaries

	Sub-Saharan Africa	Middle East and North Africa	South Asia	East Asia and Pacific	Latin America and Caribbean	CEE/CIS and Baltic States	Industrialized countries	Developing Countries	Least Developed Countries	World
Table 1: Basic indicators										
Under-5 mortality rate 1960	256	244	238	200	159		37	216	283	191
Under-5 mortality rate 1995	175	60	121	55	47	38	8	99	173	90
Infant mortality rate 1960	153	154	146	133	106		31	138	172	123
Infant mortality rate 1995	106	46	82	42	38	33	7	67	109	61
Total population (millions)	564	309	1259	1786	474	474	830	4526	586	5696
Annual no. of births (thousands)	24710	10187	38071	35975	11865	7298	10518	124197	24513	138624
Annual no. of under-5 deaths (thousands)	4323	616	4616	1984	554	282	90	12278	4243	12465
GNP per capita (US$)	503	1662	325	962	3139	2121	24300	1023	233	4498
Life expectancy at birth (years)	51	65	61	67	69	69	77	62	52	64
Total adult literacy rate (%)	57	59	49	84	86	96	95	71	49	74
% enrolled in primary school	72	92	91	114	108	97	104	98	66	99
% share of household income, lowest 40%			21	18	10	18	18	15		
% share of household income, highest 20%			42	45	61	45	41	51		
Table 2: Nutrition										
% with low birth weight	16	11	33	11	10		6	19	23	18
% of children who are exclusively breastfed, 0-3 months	29	43	46		21			42	43	42
% of children who are breastfed with food, 6-9 months	64	45	31		41			45	53	45
% of children who are still breastfeeding, 20-23 months	48		68		20			52	57	52
% of children suffering from underweight, moderate & severe	30	16	52	23	11			32	42	32
% of children suffering from underweight, severe	9	4	20	4	2			10	14	10
% of children suffering from wasting, moderate & severe	8	7	16	5	3			9	10	9
% of children suffering from stunting, moderate & severe	41	24	53	34	20			39	50	39
Total goitre rate (%)	16	20	13	13	15	20		15	19	14
% of households consuming iodized salt	47	75	58	48	80	26		55	33	54
Calorie supply as % of requirements	93	123	99	112	114	128	134	107	90	112
Table 3: Health										
% with access to safe water, total	51	79	80	67	75			71	55	71
% with access to safe water, urban	80	95	85	93	86			88	77	89
% with access to safe water, rural	36	59	78	57	55			61	48	61
% with access to adequate sanitation, total	44	60	33	35	61			40	35	40
% with access to adequate sanitation, urban	73	86	71	76	71			74	63	75
% with access to adequate sanitation, rural	32	44	19	18	32			22	27	22
% with access to health services, total	53	87	77	67	79			80	48	80
% with access to health services, urban	80	99								97
% with access to health services, rural		79								76
% of 1-year-olds immunized against TB	68	95	90	91	96	82		87	73	87
% of 1-year-olds immunized against DPT	51	88	77	89	84	83	86	77	58	78
% of 1-year-olds immunized against polio	50	88	84	90	84	84	88	80	58	81
% of 1-year-olds immunized against measles	53	86	73	88	85	80	83	76	59	77
% of pregnant women immunized against tetanus	39	62	69	35	53			50	49	50
ORT use rate (%)	73	51	48	87	64			65	81	65
Table 4: Education										
Adult literacy rate 1980, male (%)	51	55	52	81	82			69	47	74
Adult literacy rate 1980, female (%)	30	27	24	58	78			46	24	56
Adult literacy rate 1995, male (%)	67	70	63	91	88	98		79	59	81
Adult literacy rate 1995, female (%)	48	47	36	76	85	94		62	38	66
No. of radio sets per 1000 population	148	252	79	197	346	392	1255	177	96	355
No. of television sets per 1000 population	24	98	33	49	164	313	594	59	10	157
Primary school enrolment ratio (%) 1960 (gross), male	47	67	77	120	75		109	93	47	95
Primary school enrolment ratio (%) 1960 (gross), female	24	35	39	85	71		109	62	23	68
Primary school enrolment ratio (%) 1990-94 (gross), male	80	99	102	116	106	98	104	103	74	103
Primary school enrolment ratio (%) 1990-94 (gross), female	66	84	80	112	103	96	104	92	59	93
Primary school enrolment ratio (%) 1990-95 (net), male	58	92		97	86		97	86	56	88
Primary school enrolment ratio (%) 1990-95 (net), female	50	82		95	86		97	81	45	84
% reaching grade 5, primary school	71	91	59	87	73	94	99	75	57	76
Secondary school enrolment ratio, male (%)	26	62	51	57	45	80	97	51	21	57
Secondary school enrolment ratio, female (%)	21	49	32	49	49	82	99	41	12	49

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	Sub-Saharan Africa	Middle East and North Africa	South Asia	East Asia and Pacific	Latin America and Caribbean	CEE/CIS and Baltic States	Industrialized countries	Developing Countries	Least Developed Countries	World
Table 5: Demographic indicators										
Population under 18 (millions)	293	148	539	603	190	141	191	1827	294	2106
Population under 5 (millions)	103	46	168	171	56	36	53	560	101	633
Population annual growth rate 1965-80 (%)	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.1	0.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
Population annual growth rate 1980-95 (%)	2.9	3.0	2.2	1.5	2.0	0.8	0.6	2.0	2.6	1.7
Crude death rate 1960	24	21	21	19	13	10	10	20	25	17
Crude death rate 1995	15	7	9	7	6	11	9	9	14	9
Crude birth rate 1960	49	48	44	39	42	25	20	42	48	36
Crude birth rate 1995	44	33	30	20	25	15	13	28	42	24
Life expectancy 1960 (years)	40	47	44	48	56	65	70	47	39	51
Life expectancy 1995 (years)	51	65	61	67	69	69	77	62	52	64
Total fertility rate	6.1	4.6	3.9	2.3	3.0	2.1	1.7	3.4	5.6	3.1
% of population urbanized	31	54	27	33	74	66	77	37	22	45
Urban population annual growth rate 1965-80 (%)	5.2	4.8	3.8	3.3	3.8	2.3	1.3	3.8	5.4	2.8
Urban population annual growth rate 1980-95 (%)	5.0	4.1	3.4	4.1	2.9	1.8	0.8	3.8	5.0	2.8
Table 6: Economic indicators										
GNP per capita (US$)	503	1662	325	962	3139	2121	24300	1023	233	4498
GNP per capita annual growth rate 1965-80 (%)	2.7	3.1	1.5	4.9	4.0		2.9	3.7	-0.1	3.1
GNP per capita annual growth rate 1985-94 (%)	-0.9	-0.7	2.6	7.1	0.9	3.1	1.9	2.9	-0.1	1.9
Annual rate of inflation (%)	16	15	10	9	392	103	3	139	22	30
% below absolute poverty level: urban			33		18			27	55	
% below absolute poverty level: rural	62		39	16	48			31	70	
% of government expenditure to health	4	6	2	2	5		12	4	5	10
% of government expenditure to education	13	15	3	12	10		4	11	12	6
% of government expenditure to defence	11	21	17	17	5		10	13	19	10
ODA inflow (US$ millions)	17285	6296	7035	8637	5112			45138	15676	48299
ODA inflow as % of recipient GNP	6	1	2	1	0			1	12	1
Debt service, % of goods & services exports 1970	6	12	17	6	13			11	6	11
Debt service, % of goods & services exports 1994	85	383	291	367	205	2109		254	53	286
Table 7: Women										
Life expectancy, females as % of males	106	104	101	106	108	112	109	104	104	105
Adult literacy, females as % of males	71	57	57	84	97	96		78	63	81
Enrolment, females as % of males, primary school	83	85	79	97	97	98	100	89	79	90
Enrolment, females as % of males, secondary school	80	79	63	87	109	102	101	81	59	87
Contraceptive prevalence (%)	15	44	38	75	60		72	54	18	57
Pregnant women immunized against tetanus (%)	39	62	69	35	53			50	49	50
% of births attended by trained health personnel	38	62	29	75	76		99	53	29	57
Maternal mortality rate	980	323	607	214	190	89	13	477	1052	428
Table 9: The rate of progress										
Under-5 mortality rate 1960	256	244	238	200	159		37	216	283	191
Under-5 mortality rate 1980	202	142	179	81	88	63	15	137	221	122
Under-5 mortality rate 1995	175	60	121	55	47	38	8	99	173	90
Under-5 mortality annual reduction rate 1960-80 (%)	1.2	2.7	1.4	4.5	3.0		4.7	2.3	1.2	2.2
Under-5 mortality annual reduction rate 1980-95 (%)	1.0	5.7	2.6	2.5	4.2	3.3	3.6	2.2	1.6	2.1
Under-5 mortality annual reduction rate required 1995-2000 (%)	18.9	5.0	11.1	7.6	5.1	3.3	5.7	11.8	18.1	11.6
GNP per capita annual growth rate 1965-80 (%)	2.7	3.1	1.5	4.9	4.0		2.9	3.7	-0.1	3.1
GNP per capita annual growth rate 1985-94 (%)	-0.9	-0.7	2.6	7.1	0.9	-3.1	1.9	2.9	-0.1	1.9
Total fertility rate 1960	6.6	7.1	6.1	5.6	6.0	3.0	2.8	6.0	6.6	4.9
Total fertility rate 1980	6.6	6.2	5.1	3.3	4.1	2.5	1.8	4.4	6.5	3.8
Total fertility rate 1995	6.1	4.6	3.9	2.3	3.0	2.1	1.7	3.4	5.6	3.1
Total fertility annual reduction rate 1960-80 (%)	0.0	0.7	0.9	2.7	1.8	0.9	2.2	1.5	0.0	1.3
Total fertility annual reduction rate 1980-95 (%)	0.6	2.0	1.7	2.4	2.2	1.4	0.2	1.7	1.0	1.4

Figures in this table are totals or weighted averages

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Country groupings for table 10

Sub-Saharan Africa	Angola	Eritrea	Madagascar	Senegal
	Benin	Ethiopia	Malawi	Sierra Leone
	Botswana	Gabon	Mali	Somalia
	Burkina Faso	Gambia	Mauritania	South Africa
	Burundi	Ghana	Mauritius	Tanzania , U. Rep. of
	Cameroon	Guinea	Mozambique	Togo
	Central African Rep.	Guinea-Bissau	Namibia	Uganda
	Chad	Kenya	Niger	Zaire
	Congo	Lesotho	Nigeria	Zambia
	Côte d'Ivoire	Liberia	Rwanda	Zimbabwe
Middle East and North Africa	Algeria	Jordan	Morocco	Syrian Arab Rep.
	Egypt	Kuwait	Oman	Tunisia
	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	Lebanon	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates
	Iraq	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Sudan	Yemen
South Asia	Afghanistan	Bhutan	Nepal	Sri Lanka
	Bangladesh	India	Pakistan	
East Asia and Pacific	Cambodia	Korea, Dem. Peo. Rep.	Mongolia	Singapore
	China	Korea, Rep. of	Myanmar	Thailand
	Hong Kong*	Lao Peo. Dem. Rep.	Papua New Guinea	Viet Nam
	Indonesia	Malaysia	Philippines	
Latin America and Caribbean	Argentina	Cuba	Honduras	Peru
	Bolivia	Dominican Rep.	Jamaica	Trinidad and Tobago
	Brazil	Ecuador	Mexico	Uruguay
	Chile	El Salvador	Nicaragua	Venezuela
	Colombia	Guatemala	Panama	
	Costa Rica	Haiti	Paraguay	
Central and Eastern Europe, Commonwealth of Independent States, and Baltic States	Albania	Czech Rep.	Moldova	Turkmenistan
	Armenia	Estonia	Poland	Ukraine
	Azerbaijan	Georgia	Romania	Uzbekistan
	Belarus	Hungary	Russian Federation	Yugoslavia
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kazakstan	Slovakia	
		Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan	
	Bulgaria	Latvia	TFYR Macedonia	
	Croatia	Lithuania	Turkey	

*colony

Industrialized countries	Australia	France	Japan	Spain
	Austria	Germany	Netherlands	Sweden
	Belgium	Greece	New Zealand	Switzerland
	Canada	Ireland	Norway	United Kingdom
	Denmark	Israel	Portugal	United States
	Finland	Italy	Slovenia	
Developing countries	Afghanistan	El Salvador	Liberia	Senegal
	Algeria	Eritrea	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Sierra Leone
	Angola	Ethiopia	Madagascar	Singapore
	Argentina	Gabon	Malawi	Somalia
	Armenia	Gambia	Malaysia	South Africa
	Azerbaijan	Georgia	Mali	Sri Lanka
	Bangladesh	Ghana	Mauritania	Sudan
	Benin	Guatemala	Mauritius	Syrian Arab Rep.
	Bhutan	Guinea	Mexico	Tajikistan
	Bolivia	Guinea-Bissau	Mongolia	Tanzania , U. Rep. of
	Botswana	Haiti	Morocco	Thailand
	Brazil	Honduras	Mozambique	Togo
	Burkina Faso	Hong Kong*	Myanmar	Trinidad and Tobago
	Burundi	India	Namibia	Tunisia
	Cambodia	Indonesia	Nepal	Turkey
	Cameroon	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	Nicaragua	Turkmenistan
	Central African Rep.	Iraq	Niger	Uganda
	Chad	Jamaica	Nigeria	United Arab Emirates
	Chile	Jordan	Oman	Uruguay
	China	Kazakstan	Pakistan	Uzbekistan
	Colombia	Kenya	Panama	Venezuela
	Congo	Korea, Dem. Peo. Rep.	Papua New Guinea	Viet Nam
	Costa Rica	Korea, Rep. of	Paraguay	Yemen
	Côte d'Ivoire	Kuwait	Peru	Zaire
	Cuba	Kyrgyzstan	Philippines	Zambia
	Dominican Rep.	Lao Peo. Dem. Rep.	Rwanda	Zimbabwe
	Ecuador	Lebanon	Saudi Arabia	
	Egypt	Lesotho		
Least developed countries	Afghanistan	Eritrea	Malawi	Sudan
	Angola	Ethiopia	Mali	Tanzania , U. Rep. of
	Bangladesh	Gambia	Mauritania	Togo
	Benin	Guinea	Mozambique	Uganda
	Bhutan	Guinea-Bissau	Myanmar	Yemen
	Burkina Faso	Haiti	Nepal	Zaire
	Burundi	Lao Peo. Dem. Rep.	Niger	Zambia
	Cambodia	Lesotho	Rwanda	
	Central African Rep.	Liberia	Sierra Leone	
	Chad	Madagascar	Somalia	

*colony

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Definitions

Under-five mortality rate
Probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age expressed per 1,000 live births.

Infant mortality rate
Probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age expressed per 1,000 live births.

GNP
Gross national product, expressed in current United States dollars. GNP per capita growth rates are average annual growth rates that have been computed by fitting trend lines to the logarithmic values of GNP per capita at constant market prices for each year of the time period.

Life expectancy at birth
The number of years newborn children would live if subject to the mortality risks prevailing for the cross-section of population at the time of their birth.

Adult literacy rate
Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who can read and write.

Primary and secondary enrolment ratios
The gross enrolment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level — whether or not they belong in the relevant age group for that level — expressed as a percentage of the total number of children in the relevant age group for that level. The net enrolment ratio is the total number of children enrolled in a schooling level who belong in the relevant age group, expressed as a percentage of the total number in that age group.

Income share
Percentage of income received by the 20 per cent of households with the highest income and by the 40 per cent of households with the lowest income.

Low birth weight
Less than 2,500 grams.

Underweight
Moderate and severe – below minus two standard deviations from median weight for age of reference population; *severe* — below minus three standard deviations from median weight for age of reference population.

Wasting
Moderate and severe – below minus two standard deviations from median weight for height of reference population.

Stunting
Moderate and severe – below minus two standard deviations from median height for age of reference population.

Total goitre rate
Percentage of children aged 6-11 with palpable or visible goitre. This is an indicator of iodine deficiency, which causes brain damage and mental retardation.

Access to health services
Percentage of the population that can reach appropriate local health services by the local means of transport in no more than one hour.

DPT
Diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough) and tetanus.

ORT use
Percentage of all cases of diarrhoea in children under five years of age treated with oral rehydration salts or recommended home fluids.

Children reaching grade 5 of primary school
Percentage of the children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach grade 5.

Crude death rate
Annual number of deaths per 1,000 population.

Crude birth rate
Annual number of births per 1,000 population.

Total fertility rate
The number of children that would be born per woman if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and bear children at each age in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates.

Urban population
Percentage of population living in urban areas as defined according to the national definition used in the most recent population census.

Absolute poverty level
The income level below which a minimum nutritionally adequate diet plus essential non-food requirements is not affordable.

ODA
Official development assistance.

Debt service
The sum of interest payments and repayments of principal on external public and publicly guaranteed long-term debts.

Contraceptive prevalence
Percentage of married women aged 15-49 years currently using contraception.

Births attended
Percentage of births attended by physicians, nurses, midwives, or primary health care workers trained in midwifery skills.

Maternal mortality rate
Annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births.

Main sources

Under-five and infant mortality
United Nations Population Division, UNICEF, United Nations Statistical Division, World Bank and US Bureau of the Census.

Total population
United Nations Population Division.

Births
United Nations Population Division, United Nations Statistical Division and World Bank.

Under-five deaths
UNICEF.

GNP per capita
World Bank.

Life expectancy
United Nations Population Division.

Adult literacy
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

School enrolment and reaching grade 5
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Household income
World Bank.

Low birth weight
World Health Organization (WHO).

Breastfeeding
Demographic and Health Surveys (Macro International), Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and World Health Organization (WHO).

Underweight, wasting and stunting
Demographic and Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and World Health Organization (WHO).

Salt iodization
UNICEF and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS).

Goitre rate
World Health Organization (WHO).

Calorie intake
Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities
UNICEF, World Health Organization (WHO) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS).

Access to health services
UNICEF and Demographic and Health Surveys.

Immunization
World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF.

ORT use
Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Demographic and Health Surveys and World Health Organization (WHO).

Radio and television
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

Child population
United Nations Population Division.

Crude death and birth rates
United Nations Population Division.

Fertility
United Nations Population Division.

Urban population
United Nations Population Division and World Bank.

Inflation and absolute poverty level
World Bank.

Expenditure on health, education and defense
International Monetary Fund (IMF).

ODA
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

Debt service
World Bank.

Contraceptive prevalence
United Nations Population Division and Demographic and Health Surveys.

Births attended
World Health Organization (WHO).

Maternal mortality
World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF.
Several of the maternal mortality rates in table 7 are substantially different from official government estimates. These and other rates are being reviewed by WHO and UNICEF and will be revised where necessary, as part of the ongoing process of improving maternal mortality estimates.

Glossary

AIDS
acquired immune deficiency syndrome

BRAC
Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee

CEE/CIS
Central and Eastern Europe/Commonwealth of Independent States

GNP
gross national product

HIV
human immunodeficiency virus

ILO
International Labour Organization

IMF
International Monetary Fund

NGO
non-governmental organization

ODA
official development assistance

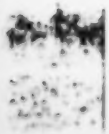
ORT
oral rehydration therapy

U5MR
under-five mortality rate

UN
United Nations

UNICEF
United Nations Children's Fund

WHO
World Health Organization



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